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ELMWOOD NURSERIES

Established — 1876

J. B. Watkins & Brother
Proprietors



Midlothian Va.
Chesterfield County

1926

1927

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Business Terms and Suggestions

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.—We take pleasure in answering all inquiries, and will ask that they be made as brief and clear as possible.

TERMS.—Cash with order excepting to persons who satisfy us as to their financial responsibility and then payments for full amount of invoice must be made within thirty days from date thereof.

PRICES in this catalogue are f. o. b. Midlothian, Va. We make no additional charge for packing or delivering to our station. These prices supersede all former quotations.

Trees and Plants will be furnished at the annexed prices: 6 at dozen rate; 50 at 100 rate; 500 at 1,000 rate.

ORDER EARLY.—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent in late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send in your order early and it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. Write the full and correct names of articles desired and prices as given in catalogue, using order sheet accompanying the catalogue, if possible.

RESPONSIBILITY.—We endeavor to send our patrons the grade and quality of stock ordered. We do not guarantee our products or assume any responsibility after they leave our nursery, as conditions always exist over which we have no control. It is understood, in case of error on our part, that we shall not be held responsible for a greater amount than the price paid. It is understood all orders accepted by us must be upon this condition.

The successful growth of a tree is dependent upon so many conditions over which the nurseryman has no control, viz., the planting, the cultivation and maintenance, the weather, the fertility of the soil, the rainfall, etc., that we do not guarantee the life of our stock except upon the payment of advanced charges.

Claims for shortage, poor arrival of shipments and others of whatever nature must be presented within ten days after the arrival of the consignment.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping; if by freight give route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases our responsibility as to delivery of shipment ceases when receipt is taken from the transportation company.

SHIPPING SEASON.—We usually begin to make shipments about the middle of October, or as soon after as the plants are sufficiently dormant to dig with safety, and continue until the middle of April, or until growth begins.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.—A certificate of inspection from the State Entomologist is attached to every shipment, certifying to freedom from insects and diseases.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—Our nurseries are located in Chesterfield County sixteen miles southwest of Richmond, on the Southern Railway, and on Midlothian Turnpike. We ship by freight or express from Midlothian, Va., Southern Railway. Orders will be filled as near as possible in the rotation in which they are received.

REMITTANCE.—All remittances should be made by check, postoffice order, express money order, or by registered letter to Midlothian, Va. Cash sent through the mail is at the risk of the sender.

VISIT OUR NURSERIES.—Our Nurseries can be reached by automobile over the Midlothian Turnpike from Richmond within one hour. We are $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Midlothian Station and if notified ahead can arrange to meet the trains there. Visitors are welcome. Persons desiring to communicate with us from Richmond may do so through long distance telephone by calling Midlothian.

Personal selection of the stock at our nurseries is invited, and when selections are so made the stock will be furnished at current prices excepting in cases of special or unusual specimens, which will be charged according to their individual value.

Respectfully,

J. B. WATKINS & BROTHER

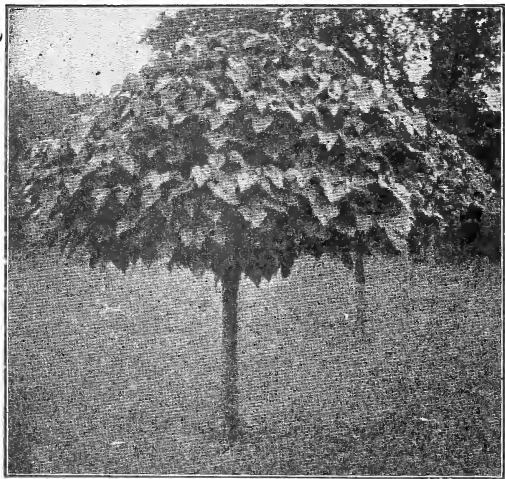
Postoffice, Money Order, Express, Freight and Telegraph Office,
Midlothian, Chesterfield County, Va.

Ornamental Shade Trees

We are offering a nice lot of shade and ornamental trees this season which consist of only such varieties as possess distinctive decorative merit, suitable for lawn, park, avenue and street planting. In our list will be found the most popular and adapted kinds, also many rare and desirable sorts.

Planting.—To insure successful results the ground should be well prepared before planting, enriching the soil removed, if necessary, with well decayed manure which should be well mixed. The hole should be dug at least two feet wider than the diameter of spread of the roots of the tree planted and about one inch deeper than the nursery soil line indicated on the stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil, and the soil pressed to the roots very firmly with the feet. Do not allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or drying wind, being careful to keep the roots in a moist condition until planting is done. Should trees be received in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place and allow to thaw gradually.

With shade trees we want to emphasize the necessity of a mulch after planting. This consists of straw (or similar material) placed around the base of the tree about six or eight inches high and a little wider than the width of the hole. Allow this to stay on one year and it will practically insure the tree's life.



Catalpa Bungei

BEECH—Fagus

FERRUGINEA—American Beech. Compact, medium sized tree, smooth dark gray bark, glossy foliage. A beautiful specimen tree for lawn. Each.
3 to 4 ft.\$.75
4 to 6 ft.1.25
6 to 8 ft.1.50

BIRCH—Betula

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH—A very attractive tree with white bark. Each.
3 to 4 ft.\$.75
4 to 5 ft.1.00

CATALPA

BUNGEI—Globe Headed Catalpa. Top grafted on tall stems, it forms an umbrella-shaped head very effective for formal planting. Each.
2 yr. heads, 5 to 6 ft. stems.....\$2.50

CERASUS—The Flowering Cherries

JAPAN WEeping—A weeping form worked on 4 to 6 feet stems, the pendulous limbs drooping to the ground. A beautiful object when covered with its rosy masses of bloom in early spring. Each.
4 to 6 ft.\$5.00

DOGWOOD—Cornus

FLORIDA RUBRA—Red-Flowering Dogwood. A deep pink flowering form of above. A most effective tree early in the season when in bloom. Each.
18 to 24 in.\$2.25
2 to 3 ft.3.00
3 to 4 ft.5.00

JUDAS TREE—Cercis

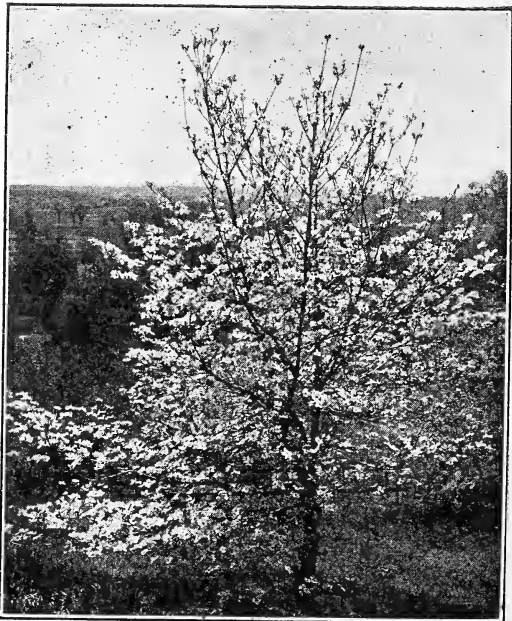
CANADENSIS—Red Bud or American Judas. A fast growing, round-headed tree, with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. In spring the branches are covered with reddish-purple flowers before the leaves appear. Each.
2 to 3 ft.\$.50
3 to 4 ft.\$.75
4 to 6 ft.1.00

KOELREUTERIA

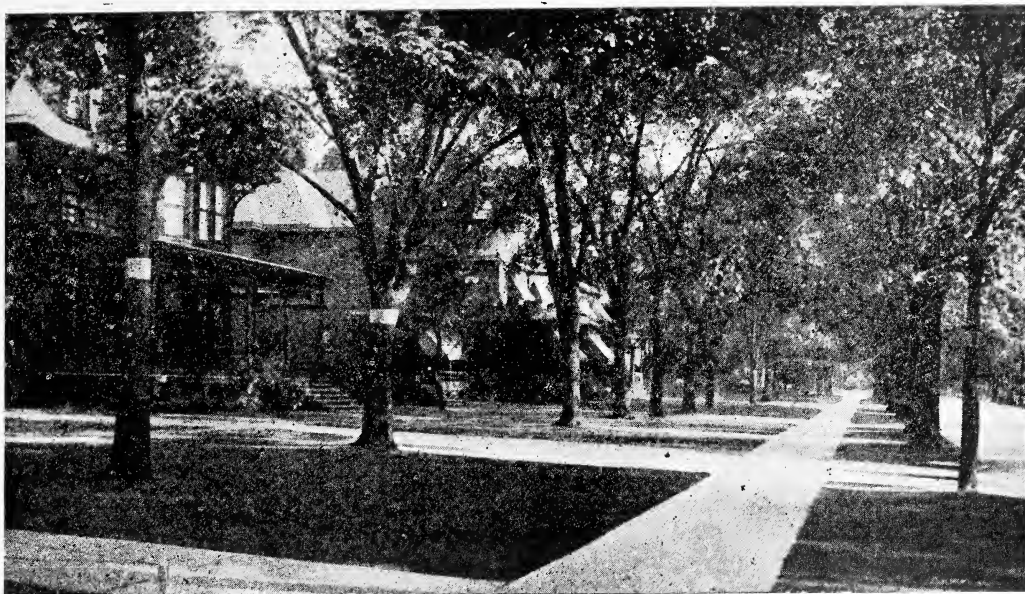
PANICULATA—Varnish Tree. A pretty lawn tree, with pinnate blue-green leaves. Flowers orange-yellow in large upright panicles. Ultimate height 20 to 30 feet. Each.
5 to 6 ft.\$1.25
6 to 8 ft.1.50

MAIDEN HAIR TREE

GINKGO BILOBA—A cone-bearing tree with deciduous foliage; medium size and rapid growth, foliage resembles that of maiden hair fern. Each.
4 to 6 ft.\$1.25
6 to 8 ft.1.50



Pink Flowering Dogwood



Avenue of Elms

MAPLES

No family tree is more widely used for general purposes than the Maple. Its fine effect in general outline and fall tints is not surpassed by any other tree. Its foliage gives a pleasing shade, continuing from early spring to late fall.

NORWAY MAPLE—Perhaps the most popular shade tree. Vigorous grower, of spreading rounded form but compact habit. Foliage dark, shining green. One of the best trees for lawn or street planting.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$16.50
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	22.00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 3 in. cal.	3.00	.....

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE (*Acer Negundo*)—Tree of spreading growth and medium height. Leaves light green, resembling those of Elder.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25	\$13.75
8 to 10 ft.	1.75	19.25

SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE—Chieftain of its clan—straight, spreading, symmetrical. It grows well except in damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing grass to grow close about its trunk. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	16.50
10 to 12 ft.	2.00	22.00
2 to 3 in. Cal. topped back.	2.50	27.50
3 to 4 in. Cal. topped back.	5.00	.....

SCARLET OR RED MAPLE—A large tree with spreading branches. The earliest Maple to bloom, its beautiful red flowers appearing in late winter. In the fall its leaves turn to the most brilliant shades of red and scarlet. Same sizes and prices as Sugar Maple.

SILVER MAPLE—A very desirable rapid growing shade tree of native origin. Grows to a large size with irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath.

	Each.	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.	\$.60	\$ 6.60
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	11.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50	.....

JAPANESE MAPLES

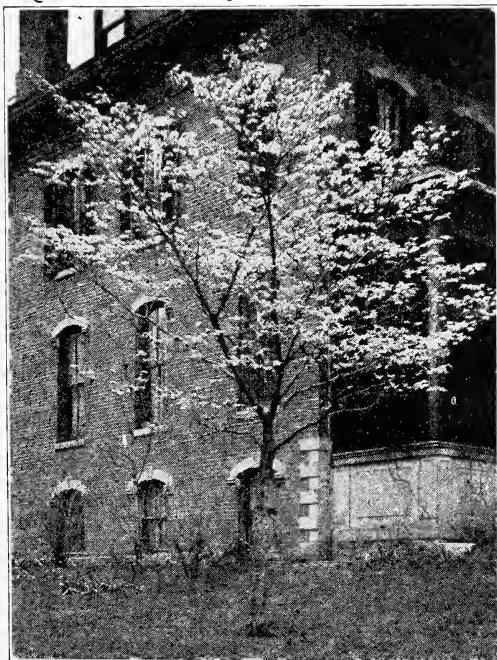
Japanese Maples are extremely useful in landscape work and for their wonderful coloring and artistic habit. They are of dwarf growth and have variously shaped leaves; some are very finely cut-leaved. In color they range from green to shades of purplish red. They will do well in partial shade.

GREEN JAPANESE MAPLE — (*Acer Polymorphum*). Foliage small, star-shaped, green in color, which in autumn assumes bronzy tints of red.

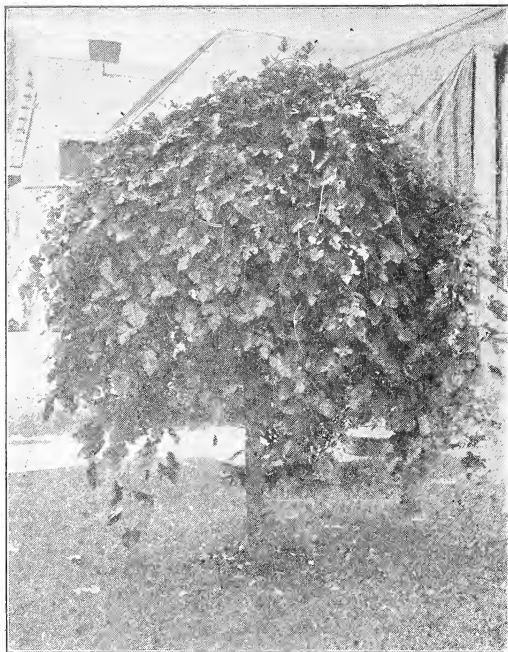
	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.75	\$8.25
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	11.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	13.75

SHADE TREES

Are perhaps the most important feature in the making of a proper setting for a beautiful home.



White Flowering Dogwood



Tea's Weeping Mulberry

MIMOSA TREE

A low growing tree with spreading branches, forming a flat-topped head. Foliage finely divided; pinkish flowers borne in terminal clusters.

3 to 4 ft.	Each. \$.75
4 to 6 ft.	1.25

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY

The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Forms a perfect shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground. In light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has a beautiful foliage, is hardy, safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting.

Each	\$3.50
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Japanese Maple

PLANE TREE

AMERICAN SYCAMORE—A well-known variety largely used for lawn and street planting. Attains a great height.

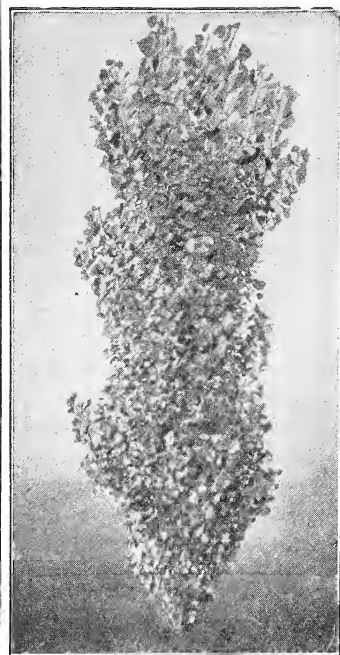
6 to 8 ft.	Each. \$1.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50
10 to 12 ft.	2.00

ORIENTAL PLANE—Well known street shade tree; very similar to the American variety.

6 to 8 ft.	Each. \$1.25
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LOMBARDY POPLAR

A tall, columnar form that is in contrast to the more rounded outline of other trees. For producing this contrast it is much valued in collections of trees on large lawns or on public grounds. In smaller areas it also accentuates certain vistas or makes a more pronounced effect when used individually in certain locations where a tree of this type is especially desirable. Being low-branched and of quick growth make it especially well suited to screen planting. It is surprising how soon a planting of these trees will shut out those unsightly objects which so often make certain views rather undesirable. When planting for this purpose set the trees from four to six feet apart, preferably the former when a dense screen is desired. Their height can be controlled by cutting off a little of the top every few years.



Lombardy Poplar.

	Each.	Doz.	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50	\$45.00
8 to 10 ft. ....	.75	8.25	60.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.00	11.00	80.00

CHINESE POPLAR

A tall, rapid-growing, small-leaved variety. Poplar of upright, pyramidal habit and a good grower.

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 6 ft.	\$.75	\$ 8.25
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	11.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.25	.....

PRUNUS PISSARDI

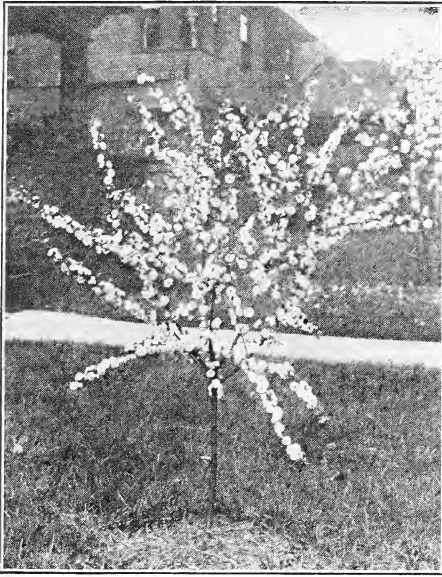
PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM—A distinct and handsome small tree, covered with a mass of small, white, single flowers in spring; later, with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season.

3 to 4 ft.	Each. \$1.00
4 to 6 ft.	1.25

SALIX—Willow

PUSSY WILLOW—S. Caprea Discolor. A low growing tree. 10 to 12 feet high with smooth, bright green leaves. Blooms very early in spring before the leaves appear, having the appearance of numerous balls, enveloped in long, silky hairs.

4 to 6 ft.	Each. \$1.00	Doz. \$11.00
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Double Flowering Peach

GOLDEN WILLOW—Salix Lutea. This handsome little tree is bright all the year and is especially desirable for its beauty in winter. The bark is rich yellow and very attractive. Willows grow rapidly and are adapted to a wide variety of soils and purposes. Each. Doz.

4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	\$6.60
5 to 7 ft. ....	.75	8.25

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW—A graceful weeping tree growing to large size, and is especially adapted to moist soil. Each. Doz.

4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	\$6.60
5 to 6 ft. ....	.75	8.25

LAUREL-LEAF WILLOW—Of upright growth; foliage dark green and stiff. Each. Doz.

2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50

TULIP TREE

Pyramidal in growth. Bark smooth; leaves large and smooth. Flowers resemble Tulips. Each. Doz.

6 to 8 ft. ....	.75	\$ 8.25
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	11.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50	16.50

FLOWERING PEACH

DOUBLE—Red and White. A most beautiful small tree rarely over 20 feet tall; at its blossoming time in May every twig and branch bright with beautifully formed flowers, rendering the tree showy and attractive at a great distance. Each

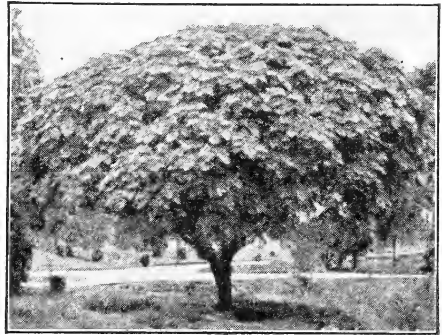
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75
4 to 5 ft.	1.00

Can supply white in 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft. sizes only.

TEXAS UMBRELLA

Dwarf tree with numerous branches, forming an umbrella-like head. Each.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.25



Texas Umbrella Tree.



Avenue of Sugar Maples.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

From the following list a hedge appropriate for any position can be selected, either natural, formal, defensive, or for screen purposes. As a general rule, hedge plants should be set low so that the branches of the many stems appear to start from the ground and the top well cut back, say to within six or eight inches of the ground. In this way a good solid hedge can be secured with plenty of body near the ground.

The ground should be well prepared before planting. Open trench fifteen to eighteen inches deep and fully as wide. Then set plants about six inches apart, in case of privet, and fill the trench with good rich soil. Be careful to pack dirt around the roots well. The same soil might be used, provided a liberal quantity of well-rotted cow manure is added. This will insure rapid and strong root growth, which means strong top growth, and will more than repay for the additional trouble and expense.



A Well-Trimmed Hedge of California Privet.

ALTHEA

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS—Rose of Sharon. Plant one to two feet apart.

Althea in Variety	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft.	30.00
4 to 5 ft.	40.00



Althea Hedge

BARBERY

BARBERY (*Berberis Thunbergi*). — This charming plant as a hedge is a model of beauty and utility, owing to the brilliant autumnal tints of its foliage and abundant crops of scarlet fruit. In our opinion nothing adds tone to a real nice place like a properly treated Barberry hedge. The natural effect cannot be surpassed. Requires very little trimming.

2-year plants, 12 to 18 inches, per 100...\$20.00

SPIREAS

S. VANHOUTTE—	Per 100.
2 to 3 ft.	\$27.50
3 to 4 ft.	35.00
S. THUNBERGII—Bushy.	Per 100.
18 to 24 in.	\$27.50
Plant 1 to 2 feet apart.	

AMOR RIVER PRIVET

AMOR RIVER PRIVET—Evergreen Privet. Southern variety, of erect, compact habit, with small, dark green leaves. Makes a beautiful hedge and remains evergreen the year around. Plant 6 inches apart.

	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
8 to 12 in.	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
12 to 18 in.	5.00	45.00
18 to 24 in.	7.00	60.00
2 to 3 ft.	9.00	80.00

AMOR RIVER NORTH—This privet is planted exclusively north of Washington. It makes a beautiful hedge but is not evergreen. Extremely hardy.

	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
12 to 18 in.	\$ 6.00	\$
18 to 24 in.	8.00	65.00
2 to 3 ft.	10.00	90.00
3 to 4 ft.	13.00	120.00
4 to 5 ft.	15.00	135.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

OVALIFOLIUM—California Privet. A vigorous grower and widely known as a hedge plant. Has glossy green foliage which is retained very late in mild winters. Plant 6 inches apart.

	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
12 to 18 in.	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
18 to 24 in.	6.50	60.00
24 to 36 in. cut back.....	8.00	75.00
3 to 4 ft. cut back.....	12.00	110.00

Deciduous Flowering Shrubs

The planting of hardy shrubs has now become so important that we have provided a full assortment of the most choice and desirable varieties. There is almost an indefinite number of species, from which, after careful trial, we have selected those varieties which we consider the most desirable for general planting.

Our list embraces only hardy varieties, which can be grown quite easily in an ordinarily fertile soil; yet shrubs, like all other plants, will thrive and flower best with good care and feeding. The ground about the shrub should be kept free from weeds and grass for a space of two feet. A little mulch of horse manure about the plant in May, to remain all summer, will be of great benefit. Wood ashes or any other commercial fertilizer, spread lightly around the shrub, when horse manure cannot be had, will be of advantage.

Pruning Shrubs.—Many persons trim and shear shrubs into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its own peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve these characteristics as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation of natural beauty, to say the least. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they are done flowering.

We are growers of shrubs in a large way, and have as nice, vigorous plants as can be obtained anywhere. All shrubs are dug fresh from the nursery when shipment is made.



ANDROMEDA

ARBOREA (Sorrel Tree)—Always bright. In July the loose panicles of white flowers appear and, when over, the long leaves, so far shining green, change to a conspicuous bronzy red. Both foliage and stems are quite smooth.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.00

FLOWERING ALMOND

Spring flowering shrubs, gaily in full bloom before the leaves appear. Their growth is dwarf, bushy and compact; slender branched; when in bloom completely hidden by beautiful, double flowers of rose, snuggling tight to the twigs.

	Each.	Doz.
Double Pink—18 to 24 inches.....		\$1.00
Double White—18 to 24 inches.....		1.00

ALTHEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON

Familiar shrubs, deserving more popularity than they receive. Their abundance of bloom comes at a comparatively flowerless time, from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright character. They should be used in every shrubby border, are valuable as specimens and make beautiful screens and ledges.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.40	4.40	30.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.50	5.50	40.00

ARDENS—Double purplish-blue; an old favorite.

DUC DE BRABANT—Large, dark red.

EDWARD BELLARY—Double white.

ELEGANTISSIMA—Double pink, shaded purple.

VARIEGATA—Leaves variegated white.

JEANNE D'ARC—Pure white; very double.

LADY STANLEY—Double; bluish-white with crimson center.

POMPONE ROUGE—Double red; very fine.

TOTUS ALBA—Pure white, single; dwarf grower. 2 to 3 ft. only.

Special Offer of Flowering Shrubs

12 plants assorted, our selection:

2 to 3 ft. for.....	\$2.75
3 to 4 ft. for.....	3.25
4 to 5 ft. for.....	4.25



Japanese Barberry.



Crepe Myrtle

BARBERRIES—Beautiful in Summer and Winter

The Barberries have come to be well known as hedge plants, and the Japanese variety is particularly appropriate for the purpose. When grown as a hedge it makes a most effective boundary to the grounds and its spiny branches, covered with peculiar round foliage, bearing in fall and winter great masses of bright red berries, is a most beautiful sight; but it is not as a hedge that its chief beauty is shown; grown alone as a specimen it is most effective, particularly in fall, as its foliage assumes most gorgeous shades of red. For that reason it is very valuable to give variety to the planting.

BOX-BARBERRY—Dwarf-growing form of Thunbergi. A recent introduction and is suited for planting where a neat low-growing border is required. Can be sheared and trimmed as a hedge.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.60	\$6.60
18 to 24 in. ....	.75	8.00

THUNBERGII—Japanese Barberry. A beautiful variety of dwarf habit. The spiny branches are covered with small green foliage, changing to bright red in the fall. It bears a mass of bright red berries, which persist during the winter.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
8 to 12 in.	\$.20	\$2.20	\$16.50
12 to 18 in. ....	.35	2.75	20.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.85	25.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50	.....

BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush

LINDLEYANA—A beautiful shrub with small leaves, and bears long handsome clusters of rich violet flowers which are delicately scented.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40
3 to 4 ft.50

DAVIDI SUPERBA—A very strong grower; free flowering, with large graceful panicles of purple flowers; blooming the entire summer. We recommend this shrub most highly.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.60
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	8.25

CALLACARPA—French Mulberry

PURPUREA—French Mulberry. A small-size shrub, producing small whitish flowers in August, followed by clusters of purple fruit which remain until after frost.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.95
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.60

AMERICANA—A bushy low-growing shrub with pinkish flowers. Valued largely for the decorative violet-colored berries that are formed in clusters along the branches and remain in autumn after the leaves have fallen.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50

CALYCANTHUS

FLORIDUS—Carolina Allspice. Our native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant; blooms in April.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40

CARYOPTERIS—Blue Spirea

Masticanthus—(Blue Spirea). A free-flowering shrub, growing 3 feet high; covered in fall with masses of blue flowers. One of the best late blooming shrubs. Excellent for low-growing hedge.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.35	\$3.85

FLOWERING CRABS

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB—An exceptionally fine variety with all good characteristics of this family. Very hardy, forms a shapely, compact specimen and blooms freely. The fragrant flowers are very double, soft pink, resembling the formation of a small rose.

	Each.	Doz.
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50

CORNUS—Dogwood

SIBERICA—(Red Siberian Dogwood). An attractive shrub with bright red branches; makes an especially desirable shrub for winter effect; flowers in spring followed by white berries.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50

STOLONIFERA—Red Osier Dogwood. Heavily branched and spreading, with small white flowers and white berries lasting into winter. The bark is bright red and very striking.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50

AMOMUM—Silky Dogwood. White flowers in June, blue berries later and dull red bark.

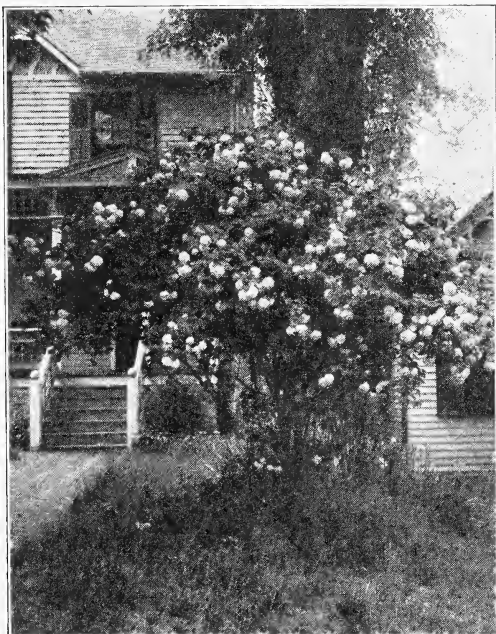
	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40
3 to 4 ft.60

SANGUINEA (Red-twigged Dogwood)—A strong growing bush, with crimson-colored branches; especially attractive in winter.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50



Butterfly Bush—Davidi Superba



Common Snowball.

CREPE MYRTLE

Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstroemia, a universal favorite in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrub; hardy in the Southern States, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In the South the Crepe Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with everyone.

Lavender—		Each.	
18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ .40	
2 to 3 ft.	.....	.40	
Pink—		Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ .40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft.	.....	.50	5.50
3 to 4 ft.	.....	.60	6.60
Red—		Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ .50	\$5.50
2 to 3 ft.	.....	.75	8.25
White—		Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	.....	\$ .50	\$5.50

CYDONIA—Japan Quince

JAPONICA—(Japan Quince or Fire Bush).

A very popular shrub which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers bright scarlet; sometimes lighter colors appear.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft.	.50	5.50

DEUTZIAS

DEUTZIAS—The flowers of the Deutzias are tassel-like and clustered into thick wreaths along their drooping branches in June. These shrubs are hardy, vigorous, adapted to all soils and remarkable for grace, beauty and prodigal bloom. The taller forms are valuable for specimens, low ones for bordering, grouping or planting near the house. Flowering period, May, June.

Prices of following varieties except where noted:

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.30	\$3.30
3 to 5 ft.	.40	4.40
5 to 7 ft.	.60	6.60

CANDIDISSIMA—Double pure white flowers.

CRENATA, fl. pl.—Double white, tinged pink.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles.

WATERERI—Beautiful pink flowers; bell shaped.

EUONYMUS

AMERICANUS—(Strawberry Bush). A native shrub of upright growth and slender green branches; bright green leaves; peculiar, rough, scarlet pods. Especially attractive when fruiting.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40

EUROPAEUS—(European Burning Bush, or Spindle Tree). A large shrub. Most attractive in fall when covered with orange-scarlet seed pods.

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 5 ft.	\$.60	
5 to 7 ft.	1.00	

EXOCHORDA—Pearl Bush

GRANDIFLORA—A very hardy and very handsome shrub from northern China and Japan. It is vigorous and symmetrical in habit, forming a fine, compact bush. The flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, with pure white petals and a small green dot in the center, are borne in short clusters, and the light, wiry branches bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be airy and graceful.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	

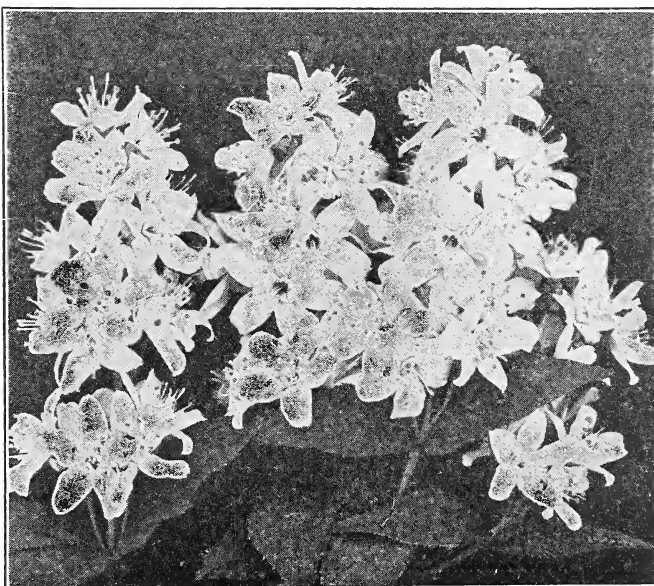
FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell

These splendid shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet tall eventually light up the garden with glinting masses of yellow, very early in spring before the leaves appear. Their bright golden flowers, often appearing before the snow is gone, vie with the Crocus as harbingers of Spring.

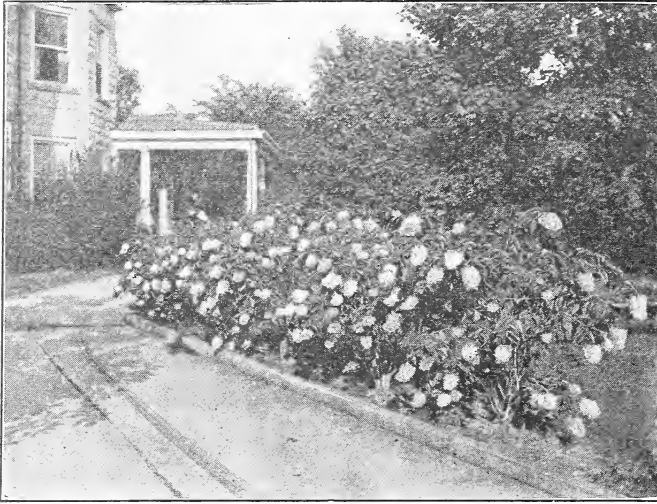
	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.25	\$2.75
2 to 3 ft.	.30	3.30
3 to 4 ft.	.40	4.40

FORTUNEI—Upright and often planted as a single specimen.

18 to 24 in. and 2 to 3 ft.



Deutzia Watereri



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora in a Mass Planting.

INTERMEDIA—The earliest blooming.

VIRIDISSIMA—Twisted flowers, the deepest yellow, with rich, shiny green foliage.

SUSPENSA—Very long, curving branches, superbly adapted to covering arches and trellises.

HYDRANGEAS

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Hardy Hydrangea. A most valuable shrub, which produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers and lasts for several weeks. Largely used for massing and is also excellent for single specimens.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$5.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	6.60
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	

TREE HYDRANGEA—These plants have been trained up to one single stalk, giving them the appearance of a small tree. Splendid for formal effects.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	

PANICULATA—Single flowered form. Flowers creamy-white with numerous white rays, borne in large panicles. The flowers changing with age to tones of rose and purple.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.95

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS

These are the Hydrangeas usually grown in tubs, producing large panicles of beautiful flowers of various shades of color. Large, waxy, green leaves. They require some protection in winter.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.60	\$6.60

E. G. HILL—Immense clear pink.

MME. E. CHAUTARD—Popular early free pink. Frequently becomes blue.

OPALE—A blend of pink and blue.

SPLENDENS—Glossy clear red, early and free.

TROPHEE—The darkest carmine red of any variety. Free bloomer.

OTASKA—Old favorite. Produces immense heads of usually pink, but sometimes blue flowers. 2-year plants, 75c each; \$8.25 dozen.

ILEX—Holly

VERTICULATA—Deciduous Holly. Bushy shrub, native of Virginia, covered with bright red berries in fall and winter.

	Each.
12 to 18 in.	\$.40
18 to 24 in. ....	.60
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75

JASMINUM—Jasmine

NUDIFLORUM — Naked-Flowered Jasmine. Golden yellow, flowers before leaves appear in spring. A very hardy, drooping, graceful shrub with dark-green foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.75
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.85

LONICERA—Bush Honeysuckle

FRAGRANTISSIMA—Highly esteemed for its sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers which begin to bloom in February and last for a long period.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.95

RUPRECHIANA—A new early flowering variety with showy white flowers, well set with bright red berries in June.

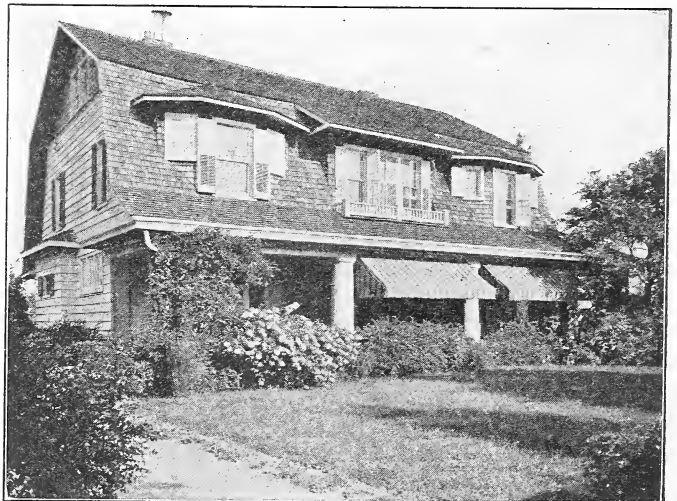
	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.60

TARTARICA—The best known of all the bush Honey-suckles, and in our estimation the finest variety of all. Grows to a height of 8 to 10 feet, with upright, somewhat spreading branches and bright green foliage. The flowers are borne freely in May and June, are of bright pink color, followed by showy red berries, which ripen in mid-summer, and cling to the bush for several weeks.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.60	6.60
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	8.25

LARGE SPECIMEN BUSHES

in Weigelias, Deutzias, Altheas, Spirias, Buddlea, Forsythia and Hydrangia can be supplied at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per dozen.



Flowering Shrubs Make Beautiful Foundation Plantings for Nine Months in the Year



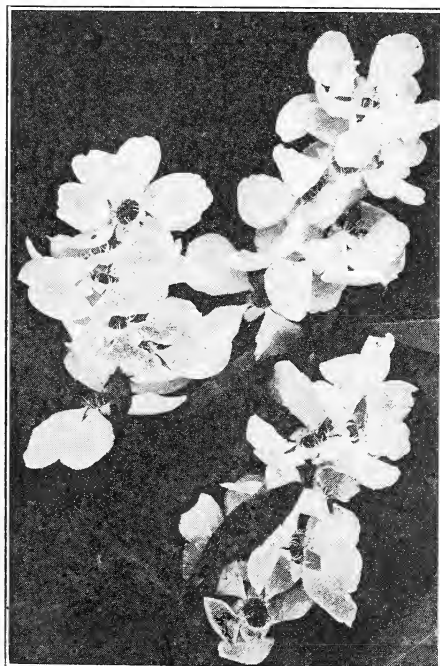
Lonicera (Bush Honeysuckle)

PHILADELPHUS—Mock Orange

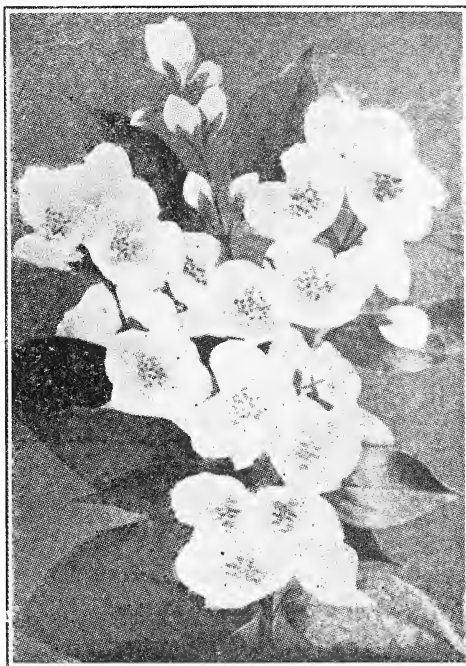
Another familiar shrub, so well known that its name alone is almost sufficient description, is the Mock Orange, which bears its sweetly scented flowers in late May and early June. It is a high-growing shrub, and, blooming but once in the season, it is best to plant it where it can be used as a background for other shrubbery.

AUREUS—(Golden Syringa). Valuable for contrastive grouping, and the best golden leaved shrub. Each.

12 to 18 in.	\$.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.75



Exochordia (Pearl Bush)



Mock Orange

CORONARIUS—Common Mock Orange. An erect growing shrub with clusters of pure white flowers in spring.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	\$3.85
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	4.95
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	6.60
5 to 6 ft. ....	.75	8.25

GRANDIFLORA—May or June. Forms a large, spreading bush, with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower; flowers slightly fragrant. A common and desirable shrub.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50



Forsythia



Philadelphus—Mock Orange

POTENTILLA—Cinquofoil

FRUTICOSA—Shrubby Cinquefoil hardy in New England. A thickly branched shrub, with yellow, orbiculate flowers from June to September. Thrives in moist places where most of other shrubs fail to grow. Each. Doz.
 12 to 18 in.\$.40 \$4.40
 18 to 24 in.50 5.50

PUNICA—Pomegranate

These are valuable summer flowering, tall-growing shrubs, beginning to bloom in May and lasting the entire summer. They are Southern plants and should be planted in protected places near Richmond, Va., and farther north. Prices on the following varieties: Each.
 2 to 3 ft.\$.60

RUBRA PLENO—Double red flowers in profusion, in May.

ONAN LEROY—Double scarlet; distinct.

RHODOTYPOS—White Kerria

KERRIOIDES—A distinct, decorative shrub. Foliage very large and handsome; branches clustered with delicate white, pendulous flowers in spring, followed by black berries, which persist throughout the winter.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	6.60

RHUS—Sumac

For foliage effect and to give a tropical touch to the shrubbery planting the Sumac holds first place; but, in order to bring out the full effect of its handsome leaves, it should be planted in mass against a background of dark evergreens, which will bring out by contrast the gorgeous vivid coloring of them in the fall. One variety of Sumac, the Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree, is most handsome, with its round leaves and peculiar filmy flowers, which give the appearance of smoke over the bush. A beauty of the Sumac which must not be overlooked is the peculiar handsome clusters of seeds they bear in long, heavy velvety crimson spikes. These stand well up above the foliage and are distinctly attractive when the bush is given a proper setting. All the Sumacs deserve prominent positions in the grounds.

RHUS COTINUS—Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree. A very large shrub, making in time a fair-sized tree of most unusual and striking appearance. The great masses of misty, purplish flowers that cover the entire bush in June, make it look like a great mass of smoke, hence the name, Smoke Tree. The leaves color up in the fall.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	

GLABRA—(Smooth Sumac). Leaves color brightly in autumn. Flowers in July, followed by brownish-crimson fruit. Each. Doz.
 2 to 3 ft.\$.30 \$3.30
 4 to 6 ft.50 5.50

TYPHINA—(Stag Horn Sumac). Scarlet head of fruit and brilliant foliage. Each. Doz.
 2 to 3 ft.\$.30 \$3.30
 4 to 6 ft.60 6.60

ROBINIA

HISPIDA ROSEA—Rose or Moss Locust. A most attractive dwarf shrub growing 3 to 4 feet; very showy rose-colored flowers produced in racemes in April.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40

RUBUS—Flowering Raspberry

ODORATUS—A large leaved shrub producing purplish-pink flowers 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter, throughout the summer.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	

SPIREA

Shrubs of easy culture that differ so in size, character and time of bloom that there are varieties suited for almost every purpose. This group includes some of the most popular old-fashioned shrubs. The Summer-flowering varieties are particularly valuable because they are attractive when few other shrubs are in flower. All varieties do best in moist, fertile soils and sunny exposures.

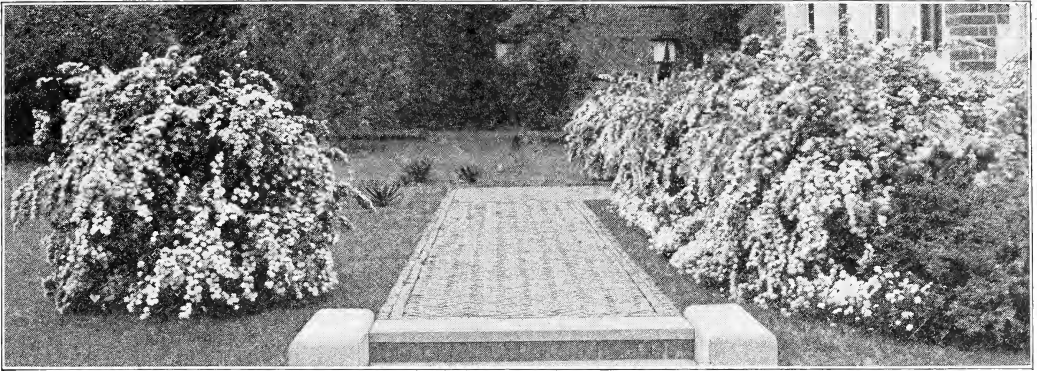
SPIREA—Dwarf Forms Each. Doz.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.25	\$2.75
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.95

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—Dwarf, bushy, spreading type, of better habit than original Bumalda, and with larger corymbs brilliantly colored in rosy crimson. Very free flowering, at its best in late summer.
 12 to 18 in. and 18 to 24 in. only.



Spirea Thunbergii



Spirea Van Houttei

BUMALDA—A spreading, low bush with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.
12 to 18 in. and 2 to 3 ft.

CALLOSA ALBA—Large flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.
12 to 18 in. and 2 to 3 ft.

CALLOSA ROSEA—Dense, low-growing bushes with rose colored flowers in small, flat heads; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer.
12 to 18 in. and 18 to 24 in.

FROEBELI—Dwarf, and similar to A. Waterer, but a trifle taller than the type, with broader leaves. Bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs during July and August.
18 to 24 in. 50c each; 2 to 3 ft. 75c each.

TALLER SORTS

Price, except where noted:	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in. ....	.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.35	3.85
3 to 4 ft. ....	.45	4.95
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	6.60

BILLARDI ALBA—A narrow, dense shrub 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich white flowers from July on.
4 to 5 ft. only.



Spirea Anthony Waterer

PRUNIFOLIA FL. PL.—(Bridal Wreath). Shining dark green foliage turning orange in fall. Small, double-white flowers borne close to the branches, making long snow-white garlands.

NOBLEANA—Of upright growth; flowers light pink in dense pyramidal panicles. One of the best summer blooming Spireas.
18 to 24 in. and 2 to 3 ft. only.

REEVESIANA—Throwing out long branches that curve gracefully and covered with clusters of double white flowers.
18 to 24 in. and 2 to 3 ft. only.

VAN HOUTTEI—The grandest of all the Spireas, and one of the very best of all shrubs; a complete fountain of pure white bloom in May and June.

THUNBERGII—Forms a dense feathery bush, 3 to 5 feet high, the foliage in autumn changing to bright red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. One of the most desirable of all the Spireas.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in. ....	.25	\$2.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	3.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.50

STEPHANANDRA

FLEXUOSA—Graceful drooping habit; leaves finely cut; flowers creamy white in June. In fall the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in. ....	.40	\$4.40
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	8.25



Corchorus Japonica fl. pl.

TANKE—Graceful shrub with glossy green foliage somewhat resembling the Spireas; flowers small white with terminal panicles. Fall coloring of foliage bright orange or yellow.

Prices same as above variety.

SYMPHORICARPOS—St. Peter's Wort

RACEMOSUS—Snowberry. An upright low-growing shrub with pink flowers in July, which is valued for its waxy, showy white berries in fall. Very effective in mass in the shrubby border.

	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.45	4.95

VULGARIS—(Coral Berry, or Indian Currant). Vigorous, quick growing shrub; covered with reddish-purple berries, which persist all winter. Excellent for borders.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	\$4.40



Symphoricarpos (Snowberry)

SYRINGA—Lilac

The Lilac is one of the most popular hardy spring flowers, not only for the garden but for cutting. Its sweet fragrance fills the air, and the beautiful shrub has no equal among the spring-blooming flowers.

Prices, except where noted, as follows:	Each.	Doz.
18 to 24 in. ....	.35	\$3.85
2 to 3 ft. ....	.50	5.50

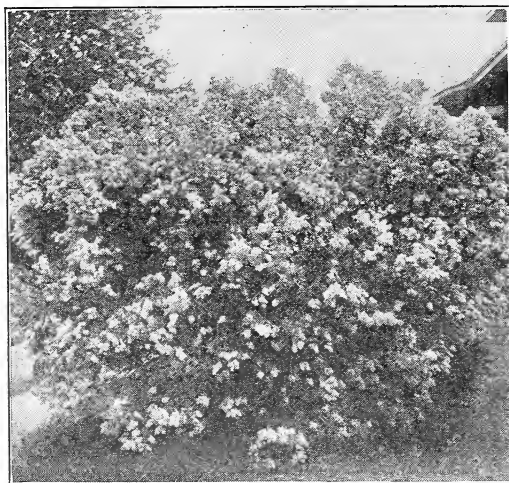
SINGLE VARIETIES

PERSIAN—Of more slender growth than the common Lilac; purple flowers in immense spikes.

LUDWIG SPATH—Single, dark purple-red. Fine.

MARLY RUBRA—Purplish red.

VULGARIS—Common Purple Lilac. Flowers purple; very fragrant.



Purple Lilac

VULGARIS ALBA—Common White Lilac. White flowers.
MARIE LE GRAYE—Flowers pure white. 18 to 24 in. only.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

ALPHONSE LAVELLE—Double purple.

COMTE HORACE DE CHOISEUL—Reddish violet.

MICHAEL BUCKNER—Pale Lilac, double.

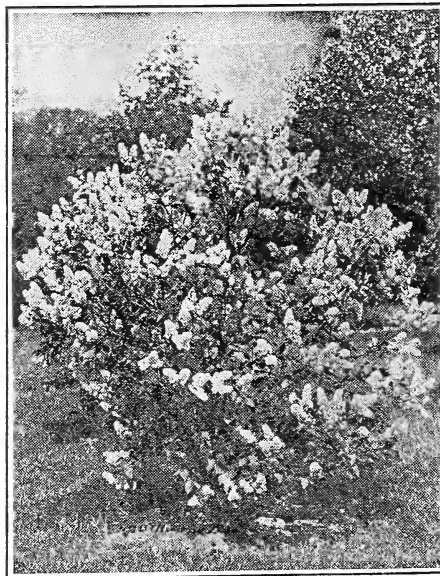
VIOLET DOUBLE—Handsome flowers.

VIRGINITE—Double flowers of a delicate soft rose-color; nicely perfumed.

JAPONICA—A tree-like form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming.

Can Supply **LARGE SPECIMEN SHRUBS**
in Most Varieties

at \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per dozen.
They will give immediate effect.



Double Lilac.

TAMARIX

AESTIVALIS—Very vigorous; branches grow 5 to 7 feet in one season, and are covered in July and August with light rosy carmine flowers; very light and feathery.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40

SAMBUCUS—Elder

GOLDEN ELDER—The most ornamental of all the Elders. Large bright golden foliage; very striking.

6 to 7 ft. Each. \$1.00

ACUTIFOLIA—Fern-leaved Elder. One of the most attractive cut-leaved shrubs.

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 5 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50
5 to 6 ft. ....	.75	7.50

STYRAX

STYRAX JAPONICA—An exceedingly desirable small tree or shrub that is covered in June with fragrant, drooping racemes of white flowers. A splendid plant for individual planting at conspicuous places or in connection with other trees and shrubs. Its many desirable features have not heretofore been fully appreciated.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$5.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.65	7.15
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	

VITEK

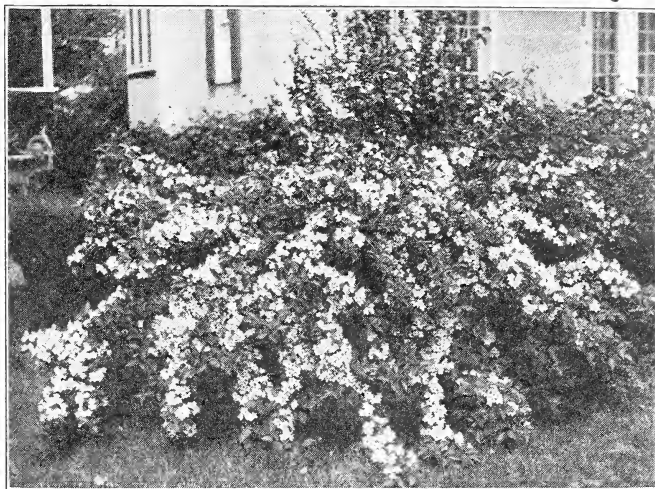
VITEK AGNUS-CASTUS—Chaste Tree. A large shrub of rapid growth. The leaves are deeply cut and very ornamental. Flowers come in the summer and are produced in terminal panicles that are usually 5 to 7 inches long. We can supply in either white or lilac, as desired.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.40	\$4.40
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	5.50

VIBURNUM

OPULUS—High Bush Cranberry. Very fine in flower, berries are scarlet and hang on during winter.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	\$3.85



Weigela Rosea

OPULUS STERILIS—Common Snowball. Dense and spreading in growth and very attractive while in bloom. Flowers white in large clusters in May and June.

	Each.
12 to 18 in.	\$.35
18 to 24 in. ....	.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75

Why Not Buy**VIRGINIA GROWN NURSERY STOCK?**

It Always Gives Better Results.

WEIGELA—Diervilla

It would be hard to suggest finer all-round shrubs than the different members of the Weigela family, the finest of our garden shrubs. They grow into magnificent high bushes of splendid shape and character, and can be used for many purposes. Great improvement has been made in the color and size of their flower by hybridizers, and it is now possible to obtain Weigelas ranging in color from pure white to deep carmine.

	Each.	Doz.
13 to 24 in.	\$.30	\$3.30
2 to 3 ft. ....	.40	4.40
4 to 6 ft. ....	.60	6.60

AMABILIS—Deep pink flowers. One of the best. 18 to 24 in. and 2 to 3 ft. only.

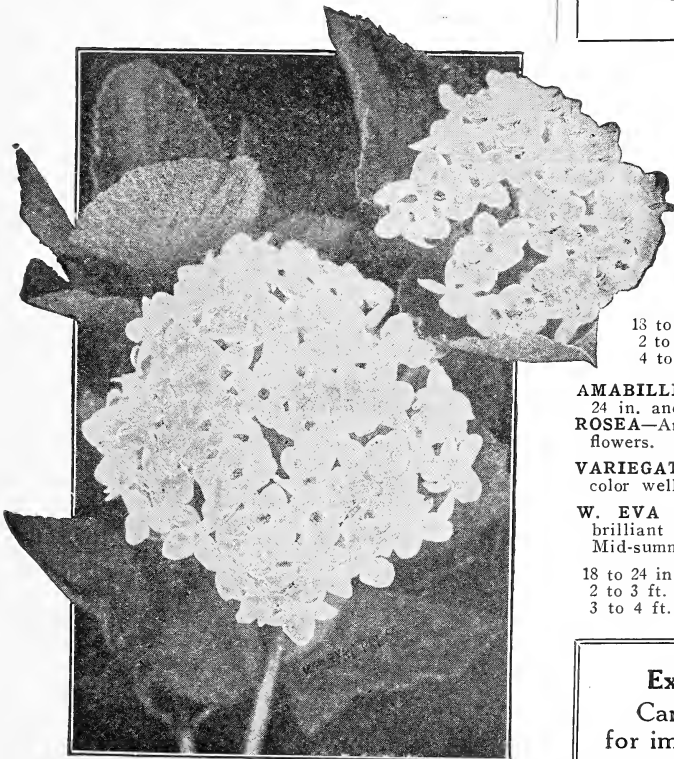
ROSEA—An elegant sort with abundance of rose-colored flowers.

VARIEGATA—The golden variegated leaves hold their color well. An excellent contrast. 2 to 3 ft.

W. EVA RATHKE—A charming new Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. Mid-summer.

	Each.
18 to 24 in.	\$.65
2 to 3 ft. ....	.85
3 to 4 ft.	1.00

Extra Large Shrubs in Weigelas
Can supply large plants 6 to 7 ft.
for immediate effect for \$1.00 each.

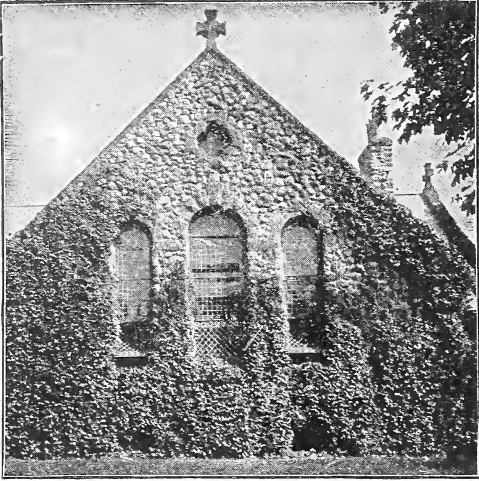


Viburnum (Snowball)

Climbing Vines

Climbing Vines are well adapted for covering walls, pergolas, rocks, and are also useful for planting on banks which are too steep to mow, and they also keep the ground from washing. If you have an old tree anywhere on your place that is dead in the top there is no way of fixing it that will be more ornamental than to plant a Virginia Creeper or a Wistaria at the base, and give it plenty of nourishment, and train it up through the branches. There is nothing more beautiful than the Wistaria when in bloom, and the Virginia Creeper gives a bright bit of color when it turns to scarlet in the fall.

To get the best results from Climbing Vines they must be planted in good soil, and if you find the ground is not rich enough dig the hole much larger than you otherwise would and fill with a good, rich soil.

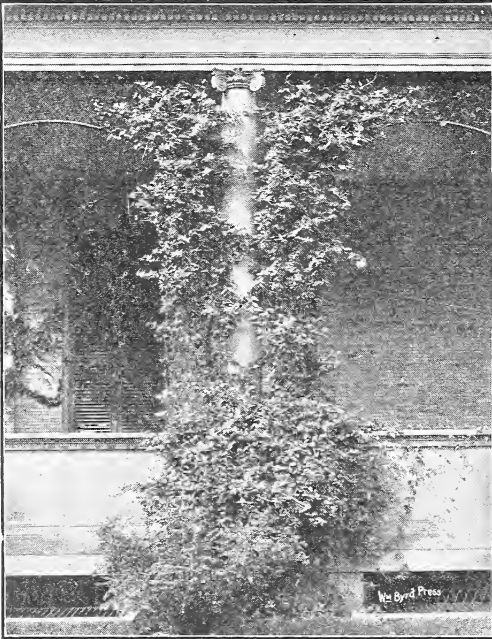


Ampelopsis Veitchii

AMPELOPSIS

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA—Virginia Creeper. A deciduous native climber of rapid growth. Very hardy. Leaves divided into five deeply cut leaflets which turn to rich crimson in autumn. Desirable for covering trees, walls, banks and rocks.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.50
Extra strong plants	50	5.00



Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.

A. VEITCHEI—Japanese or Boston Ivy. A deciduous vine of rapid growth, having clusters of blue berries in fall with handsome green foliage assuming charming tints in fall. Perfectly hardy, and the most popular of all climbers. Clings firmly and densely to any hard surface.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.50	\$5.50

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine

BIGNONIA RADICANS—Trumpet Vine. A vigorous, native, hardy climbing vine with orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers, in July and August. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen, \$25.00 per 100.

CELASTRUS

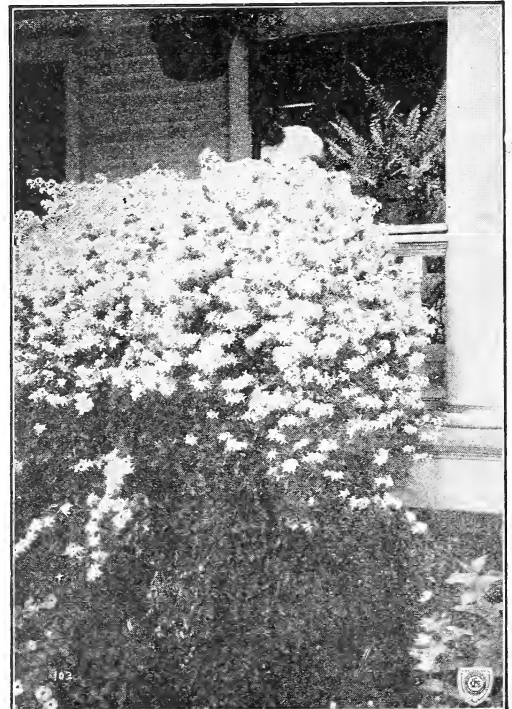
CELASTRUS SCANDENS (Bittersweet)—Handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful, orange crimson fruits retained all winter. Its graceful sprays of berries make charming winter house decorations.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.85

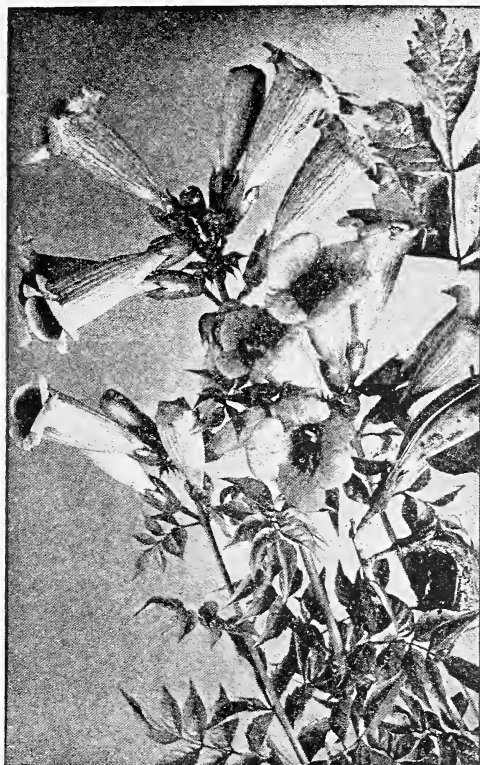
CLEMATIS

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—Japanese Clematis. Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during the summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers the foliage is handsome.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.50	\$5.00



Clematis Paniculata



Flowers of Scarlet Trumpet Vine.

Large Flowering Clematis

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI—Large and intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.75	\$7.50

HEDERA—Ivy

HEDERA HELIX—English Ivy. This popular evergreen vine with medium-size dark green leaves is extensively used in this country for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Strong plants	\$.35	\$3.85	
Rooted layer plants.....	.20	2.00	\$15.00

JASMINUM—Jasmine

JASMINUM OFFICINALE — White Jasmine. Vigorous grower; has a profusion of pure white fragrant flowers shining out from the glossy leaves. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

WISTARIA

CHINENSIS—Chinese Wistaria (White and Purple). A very strong grower; it climbs high and twines tightly. Flowers sky blue in drooping clusters in early spring.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.00

W. CHINENSIS FLORE PLENO — Double Purple Wistaria. Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterwards it becomes floriferous.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.50

WISTARIA MULTIJUGA—A Chinese species having purple flowers borne in long, open clusters. One of the most artistic of the group.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.50

Watkins' shrubs will enhance
the value of your property.

KUDZU VINE—(Puereria Thunbergiana)

KUDZU VINE — (Puereria Thunbergiana). Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers plentiful in August; rosy-purple, pea-shaped — in small racemes. 50c each; \$5.00 dozen.

LONICERA—Honeysuckle

Their twining qualities are all that can be desired, but the delightful fragrance of their flowers makes their strongest bid for favor. The Honeysuckle perfume is remembered and loved throughout the world.

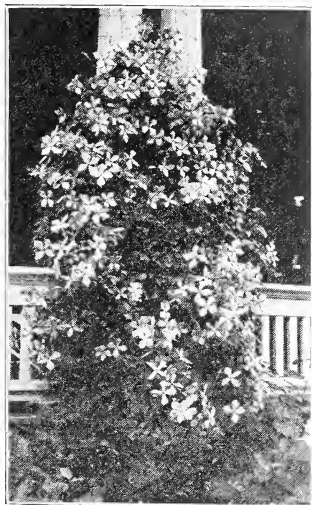
VAR. HALLEANA —

Color, an intermingling of white and yellow; extremely fragrant and most satisfactory. This variety is most often found growing on porch trellises or used as a covering for unsightly fences.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year	\$.40	\$4.00

VAR. SEMPERVIRENS—(Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Trumpet-shaded flowers of bright scarlet.

	Each.	Doz.
2 year	\$.50	\$5.00



Large Flowering Clematis

Don't buy the cheapest nursery stock, but buy the best—it's cheapest in the end.



Wisteria Chinensis



Effective Use of Boxwood as Foundation Planting

Hardy Ornamental Evergreens

The advantages resulting from a careful planting of evergreens are many, and no grounds seem complete without them. They retain their beauty through summer's heat and winter's cold, and we cannot too strongly recommend their general use. The cheerful, comfortable appearance of the home of those who have improved their grounds with evergreens is admitted by everyone. We think it safest to move and transplant all evergreens with balls of earth, and at prices quoted in this catalogue, all evergreens will be furnished with balls of earth wrapped to the roots. The results in planting evergreens depend largely upon the manner of planting them. The hole which is to receive the plant should be very much larger than the ball and the surrounding soil loosened. After the plant is placed in the hole, put in fairly rich earth and press firmly about the ball of roots, and mulch with leaves, straw or coarse material. During the summer months the soil around the evergreens should be kept stirred and in a loose condition for a depth of two or three inches. A good plan is to work around each evergreen after each rain during the summer, as this will preserve the moisture. An application of well-rooted manure around the plants on the surface of the ground is also beneficial. It might be added here that not only height but general shapeliness and compactness are considered in valuing evergreens.

ARBORVITAE—Thuya and Biota American Varieties

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. This Arborvitae should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. They are unequaled as tall hedges to form screens from unsightly objects or for shelter belts or as a blind about clothes yards, etc. They grow quickly, and if planted closely in hedges give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.65	\$ 7.15
18 to 24 in. ....	.80	8.80
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	16.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.50	27.50
4 to 5 ft.	3.50	38.50
5 to 6 ft.	4.50	49.50
6 to 7 ft.	6.00	.....
7 to 8 ft.	7.50	.....
8 to 10 ft.	12.50	.....
10 to 12 ft.	15.00	.....

BODNERII—A pretty, low-growing Arborvitae, with flat, dark green foliage which holds its color well throughout the year. Each.

4 to 5 ft.	4.50
5 to 6 ft.	6.00

COMPACTA ARBORVITAE—T. Occid. Compacta. A round, compact form, with dense dark green foliage; dwarf. Each.

12 to 18 in.	\$1.25
18 to 24 in.	2.00
24 to 30 in.	2.75

CONICA DENSEA—A green globe-shaped plant; somewhat faster in growth than Globosa. Dwarf and of dense compact growth. Each.

12 to 15 in.	\$1.75
15 to 18 in.	2.10
18 to 24 in.	2.50

ELLWANGERANA ARBORVITAE—Low, broad, pyramidal, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage. Very symmetrical and popular for beds, borders and foundation planting around base of house or porch. Each.

12 to 18 in.	\$1.25
18 to 24 in.	1.75
2 to 3 ft.	2.75

GEO. PEABODY ARBORVITAE — T. Occid. Lutea.
The most golden form of the American Arborvitae. Distinct and attractive. Columnar in form, in large sizes especially.

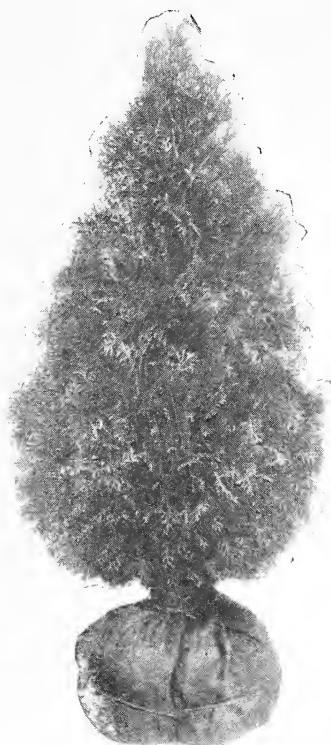
Each.	
18 to 24 in.	\$2.00
24 to 30 in.	2.50
30 to 36 in.	3.00
36 to 42 in.	3.50

GLOBOSA — Forms a dense low globe; handsome shade of green. Valuable for formal effects.

Each.	
12 to 15 in.....	\$1.50
15 to 18 in.....	2.00
18 to 24 in.....	2.50
24 to 30 in.	3.00

GOLDEN AMERICAN — Similar to the American Arborvitae, except in color.

Each.	
18 in.	\$2.00
24 in.	2.50
4 to 5 ft.	6.00



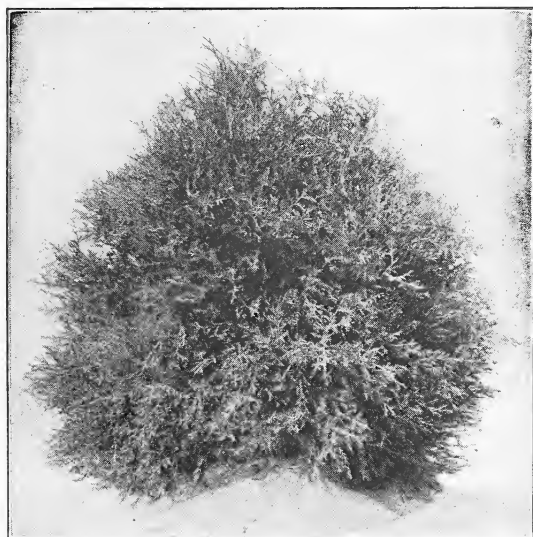
American Arborvitae.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN—A dense, globose form with upright branches and bright green foliage. A very handsome small evergreen.

Each.	
12 in.	\$1.25
18 in.	1.75
24 in.	2.25
30 in.	3.00

LITTLE GEM—A bushy, compact, dark green, very dwarf evergreen.

Each.	
6 to 8 in. spread	\$1.00
10 to 12 in. spread	1.50



Lilwangerana Arborvitae

LOBBI—A splendid variety, resembling the American Arborvitae in shape, but foliage is dark green and holds color well throughout the year.

Each.	
18 in.	\$1.25
24 in.	1.75
30 in.	2.25
36 in.	2.75
42 in.	3.50
48 in.	4.50

LOBBI—Variegated. A beautiful form, pyramidal in shape with shining yellow green foliage. Holds color good in winter.

Each.	
18 in.	\$1.25
24 in.	1.75
30 in.	2.25
36 in.	2.75
42 in.	3.50
48 in.	4.50

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE — This exceedingly beautiful Arborvitae is the most compact and erect of the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

Each.	
18 in.	\$1.50
24 in.	2.50
30 in.	3.00
3 ft.	3.50
42 in.	4.00

ROSENTHALII ARBORVITAE — Dark green, dense foliage; compact grower; the branches terminate with a little white growth.

Each.	
18 in.	\$1.50
24 in.	2.50
30 in.	3.00
36 in.	3.50
42 in.	4.50

SPAETHII ARBORVITAE—A dwarf variety with small leaves; two kinds of foliage; the upper branches are sparingly ramified.

Each.	
24 in.	\$1.50
36 in.	2.25

SIBERIAN—A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well; one of the hardiest.

Each.	
12 in.	\$1.25
18 in.	1.75
24 in.	2.25

SPICATA ALBA—Hardy, upright in form; foliage of Lobbi texture and golden in color.

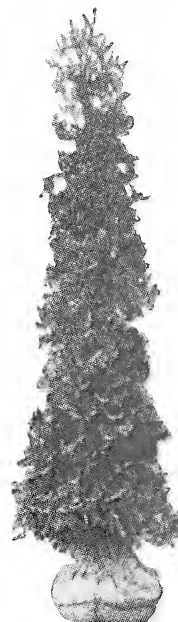
Each.	
12 in.	\$1.25
18 in.	1.75
24 in.	2.25
30 in.	3.00
36 in.	3.75
42 in.	4.50
48 in.	6.00

SPIRALIS—An Arborvitae of upright growth, its branches being arranged in a natural spiral from the ground to tip. An effective novelty and rare.

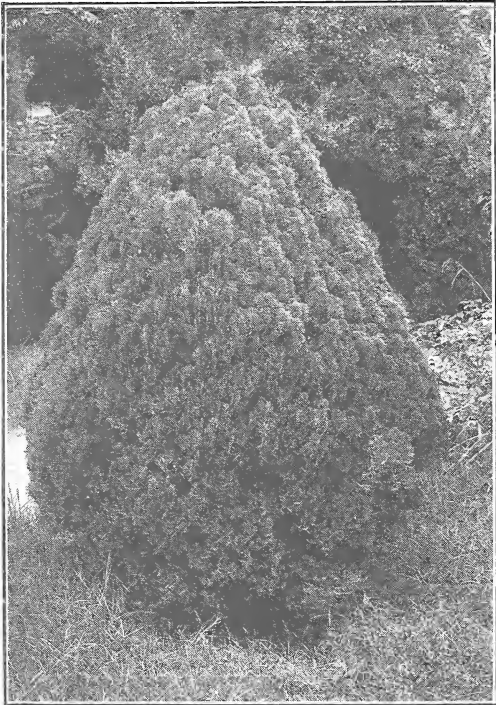
Each.	
24 in.	\$2.50
30 in.	3.50

VERVAENEANA—Erect habit and form like the American, with golden variegated foliage. A handsome decorative sort.

Each.	
48 in.	\$5.00



Pyramidal Arborvitae



Biota Aurea Nana Arborvitae

ARBORVITAE BIOTA
Oriental Varieties

CHINESE ARBORVITAE—*Biota Orientalis*. Bushy tree of pyramidal growth, fresh, green foliage. One of the hardiest of all evergreens. They can be kept to any height and made very compact by occasional trimming.

	Each.	Doz.
3 ft.	\$2.50	\$27.50
4 ft.	3.50	38.50
5 ft.	4.50	49.50
6 ft.	5.50	

CHINESE COMPACT ARBORVITAE—*Biota Compacta*. A form of the above; very compact, with dark green foliage.

	Each.	Doz.
12 in.	\$1.25	\$13.75
18 in.	1.75	19.25
2 ft.	2.50	27.50
30 in.	3.00	33.00
3 ft.	3.50	38.50
42 in.	4.00	
48 in.	5.00	

BIOTA AUREA CONSPICUA—The most golden of all Biotas. Pyramidal in growth; very striking.

	Each.
12 in.	\$1.75
18 in.	2.25
24 in.	3.00
30 in.	3.50
36 in.	4.00
42 in.	5.50

BIOTA AUREA NANA—One of the best dwarf golden evergreens. The kind of evergreen to which most everyone takes a fancy. It is compact, symmetrical, and very conspicuous in winter.

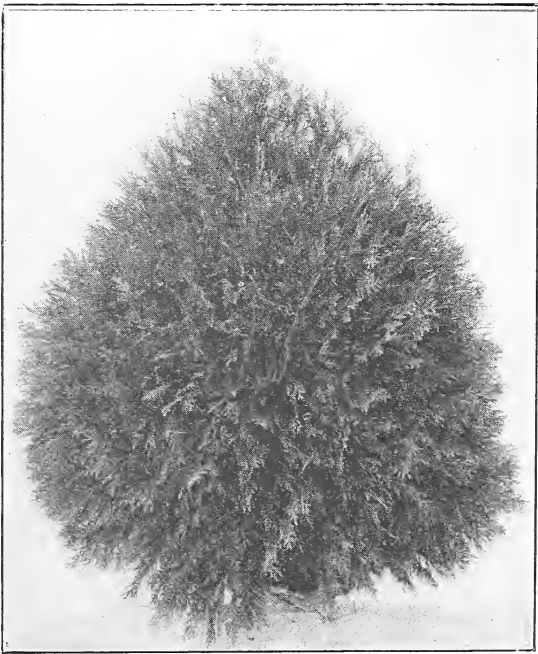
	Each.
10 in.	\$1.25
12 in.	1.50
15 in.	2.00
18 in.	2.50



Pyramidal Arborvitae in Tubs

BIOTA AUREA SUPERBA—Similar to the above in character of growth. Color light green.

	Each.
24 in.	\$2.50



Compacta Arborvitae



Cedar Deodora

CEDAR—Cedrus

DEODORA—Indian Cedar. A stately tree with foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. Each.

12 to 18 in.	\$2.25
18 to 24 in.	3.00
24 to 30 in.	4.00
30 to 36 in.	5.00
36 to 42 in.	6.00
42 to 48 in.	7.00

LEBANI—Cedar of Lebanon. A pyramidal grower of dark green color. A beautiful tree with Biblical history. Each.

18 to 24 in.	\$2.50
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Dupressa Juniper

CYPRESS

C. NOOTKA SOUND COMPACT—*Thuyopsis Borealis Compacta*. A very dwarf growing form of above with bluish-green foliage. It grows into a dense ball shape without shearing. Each.

8 in.	\$1.00
12 in.	1.50

ITALIAN CYPRESS—*C. Sempervirens*. Grows very tall and slender. Foliage bluish-green. Each.

18 in.	\$1.50
24 in.	2.00

FIR—Abies

BALSAM FIR—(American Silver). A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. Each.

18 in.	\$1.50
24 in.	2.00
30 in.	2.50
36 in.	3.00

FRASERI (Double Balsam Fir)—Similar to the well known Balsam Fir, finer habit and darker foliage. A quick growing desirable specimen. Each.

12 in.	\$1.25
18 in.	1.75
24 in.	2.25



Juniper Pfitzeriana

JUNIPERUS—Juniper

CHINESE JUNIPER—Of pyramidal, compact growth; foliage bluish-green; very distinct. Each.

8 to 12 in.	\$1.00
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DUPRESSA JUNIPER—A spreading form of the English Juniper; foliage feathery, silver-green. A new Juniper to our list but we can recommend it where a spreading evergreen is wanted. Each.

12 to 15 in. spread	\$1.50
15 to 18 in. spread	2.00
18 to 24 in. spread	2.50
24 to 30 in. spread	3.00
30 to 36 in. spread	3.50

VIRGINIA BLUE JUNIPER—(*J. Virginiana glauca*). The blue form of our native Red Cedar. A most attractive and desirable evergreen of rapid growth. Each.

18 in.	\$2.50
36 in.	5.00
42 in.	6.00
48 in.	7.00
60 in.	8.50
72 in.	10.00

ENGLISH JUNIPER—*Juniperus Communis*. Of erect habit, similar to Irish Juniper, but more spreading; foliage bright green. A rapid grower. Each.



Irish Juniper

24 in.	\$1.50
30 in.	2.00
36 in.	2.50
42 in.	3.00
48 in.	3.50
60 in.	4.50
Can supply a few specimen plants with good spread.	

3 to 4 ft.	3.50
4 to 5 ft.	4.50

J. COMMUNIS AUREA — Golden Juniper. A beautiful form of almost trailing habit. Foliage of bright golden hue. Very hardy. A most desirable and effective Juniper. Each.

15 in. spread.....	\$2.25
18 in. spread.....	2.75
24 in. spread.....	3.50

IRISH JUNIPER — *Juniperus Hibernica*. A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical shape, forming a column of green; leaves bluish-green. Each.

18 in.	\$1.00
24 in.	1.50
30 in.	2.00
36 in.	2.50
42 in.	3.00

HORIZONTAL GRAY CARPET JUNIPER—A flat growing form; bluish foliage. Each.

18 in. spread.....	\$2.00
24 in. spread.....	2.50

JUNIPERUS JAPONICA—Japanese Juniper. Very solid, green foliage; oblique, spreading habit; worth a good place. Each.

12 in.	\$1.50
18 in.	2.25

HORIZONTAL SABINA JUNIPER—A flat growing form. Each.

12 in. spread.....	\$1.50
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SAVIN JUNIPER—(*J. Sabina*). A dark green form spreading outward and upward, rather slower in growth than *Dupressa*. Each.

18 in.	\$1.75
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JUNIPER STRICTA VARIEGATA—Pyramidal growth, blue green foliage blotched with spots of white. Each.

12 in.	\$1.50
18 in.	2.00
24 in.	2.75

JUNIPER TRIPITATA—Horizontal growth; green foliage. Each.

12 to 18 in. spread.....	\$1.50
18 to 24 in. spread.....	2.25
24 to 30 in. spread.....	3.00



Colorado Blue Spruce.



Scotch Pine

PFITZERIANA JUNIPER—A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. The leaves have two prominent white lines on the under side. Each.

12 in.	\$1.50
18 in.	2.50

SWEDISH—Not quite so erect in growth as the Irish; foliage light yellowish green. It attains a height of 10 to 15 feet; perfectly hardy. Each.

12 in.	\$1.00
18 in.	1.50
24 in.	2.00
30 in.	2.50
36 in.	3.00

HILL'S SILVER JUNIPER (*J. Scopulorum*). An evergreen of beautiful silvery blue color. Has a narrow compact habit of growth. Very useful for landscape work. Each.

18 in.	\$1.50
24 in.	2.00
36 in.	3.25
42 in.	4.00

VIRGINIANA—The Common Red Cedar. Of medium, compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color and shape of foliage; leaves in summer are bright green, and they wholly inclose the branch; in winter a bronzy hue is assumed. Each. Doz.

24 in.	\$1.50	
4 ft.	2.50	\$27.50
5 ft.	3.50	38.50
6 ft.	5.00	.....
7 ft.	6.00	.....

PINE—Pinus

SCOTCH PINE—*P. Sylvestris*. Spreading in growth; short, stiff, bluish-green foliage. Makes a tall, round-headed tree. Each.

3 ft.	\$2.50
4 ft.	3.50
5 ft.	4.50
6 ft.	5.50
7 ft.	6.50
8 ft.	8.00

PINUS DENSIFLORA—Light green in color, branches to ground, and fairly rapid grower. A very desirable pine. Each.

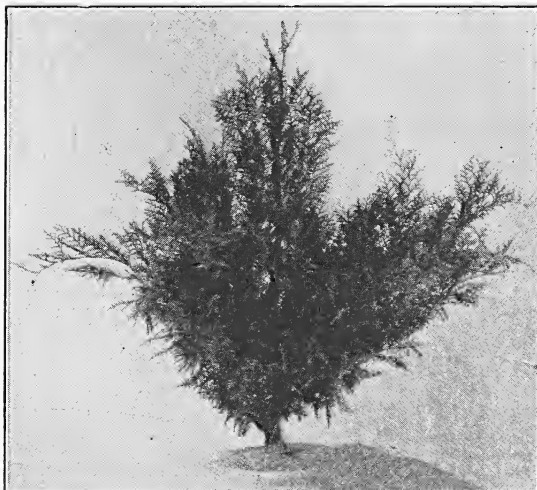
24 in.	\$1.50
30 in.	2.00
36 in.	2.50



Retinospora Decussata

AUSTRIAN PINE—Foliage dark green; spreading habit of growth. Makes a very ornamental tree.

Each		Each	
18 in.	\$1.25	30 in.	\$2.25
24 in.	1.75	36 in.	3.00



Retinospora Pisifera

RETINOSPORA—(Chamaecyparis)

RETINOSPORA DECUSSATA—A beautiful variety of upright growth with light bluish-green foliage; very distinct and desirable for general planting.

Each	
18 in.	\$1.50
2 ft.	2.00
42 in.	3.50
48 in.	4.50
60 in.	6.00

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA—Thread-Branched Retinospora.

A beautiful variety with light green, thread-like foliage, and slender, drooping branches; of medium height. A very hardy and desirable sort.

18 in.	Each. \$2.00
24 in.	2.75

RETINOSPORA SIEBOLDI—A rather dwarf but compact grower. Foliage bluish, changing to a purplish hue in winter; an attractive and conspicuous variety.

15 in.	Each. \$1.50
18 in.	2.00
24 in.	2.50

RET. LUTEA—Dwarf Golden Cypress. A very dwarf form with golden yellow plume-like foliage; compact and globular in habit. Excellent for tubs.

12 in.	Each. \$1.25
15 in.	1.75
18 in.	2.25
24 in.	3.00

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA—(Pea Fruited Cypress). Foliage bright-green, somewhat pendulous. This is a very valuable and hardy form, and is not commonly grown.

24 in.	Each. \$1.75
30 in.	2.75
36 in.	3.50
42 in.	4.25
48 in.	5.00

RETINOSPORA PISIFERA AUREA. A bright golden evergreen, that holds its color; foliage light and airy.

24 in.	Each. \$2.50
36 in.	3.50
42 in.	4.25
48 in.	5.00

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA—Plume-like Cypress. A rapid growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping.

Each		Doz.	
18 in.	\$1.75	\$19.25	
24 in.	2.50	27.50	
30 in.	3.00	39.50	
36 in.	4.00	44.00	
42 in.	5.00	55.00	
48 in.	6.00		
60 in.	7.00		
72 in.	8.00		

RETINOSPORA AUREA—Golden Plumed Cypress. This

is one of the best, hardest and most desirable Chamaecyparis.

Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly; attractive.

Each		Doz.	
18 in.	\$2.00	\$22.00	
24 in.	2.75	30.25	
30 in.	3.75	38.50	
36 in.	4.50	49.50	
42 in.	5.25		

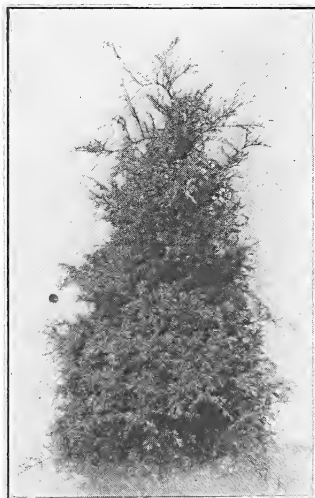
RETINOSPORA

SQUARROSA

VEITCHII—Veitch's

Silver Cypress. Pyramidal and dense in growth, with blue-green, feathery foliage. A beautiful evergreen and one good for grouping.

Each		Doz.	
12 in.	\$1.50	\$16.50	
18 in.	2.00	22.00	
24 in.	2.75	30.25	
30 in.	3.50	38.50	
36 in.	4.50	49.50	
42 in.	5.50	60.50	
48 in.	6.50		



Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchii

RETINOSPORA THUYOIDES—A dwarf form with silvery green foliage; hardy and compact, with conical shape.

18 in.	Each. \$1.50
24 in.	2.00
36 in.	2.75
42 in.	3.50

RETINOSPORA VIRIDISSIMA—Very similar to R. Plumosa, but considered a darker green color.

24 in.	Each. \$2.75
30 in.	3.50
36 in.	4.50

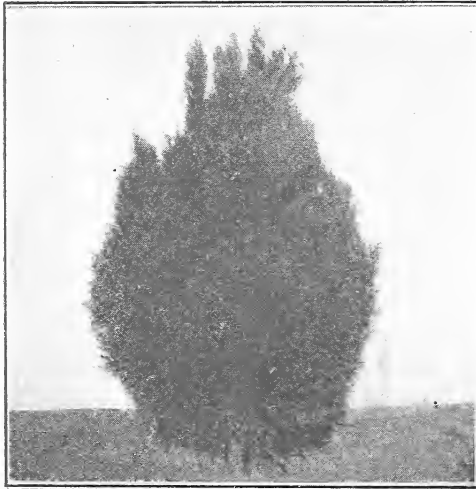
SPRUCE—Picea

COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE—A vigorous form, with horizontal branches which develop into a broad symmetrical tree. Foliage rigid, and mostly light green in color. This is not the distinct blue type. Each

18 in.	\$2.00
24 in.	2.50
30 in.	3.00

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—*Picea Pungens Glauca*. A form of the preceding with particularly rich blue foliage; an attractive, ornamental tree, and especially suitable for Each.

15 in.	\$4.50
18 in.	6.50
24 in.	8.50



Retinospora Lutea

DOUGLAS SPRUCE—A rapid grower; foliage somewhat resembles Hemlock; leaves a light green above, glaucous below. Conical form, branches spreading, light and graceful. Each.

12 in.	\$1.00
18 in.	1.50
24 in.	2.50
30 in.	3.00
36 in.	3.50
42 in.	4.00
48 in.	5.00

HEMLOCK

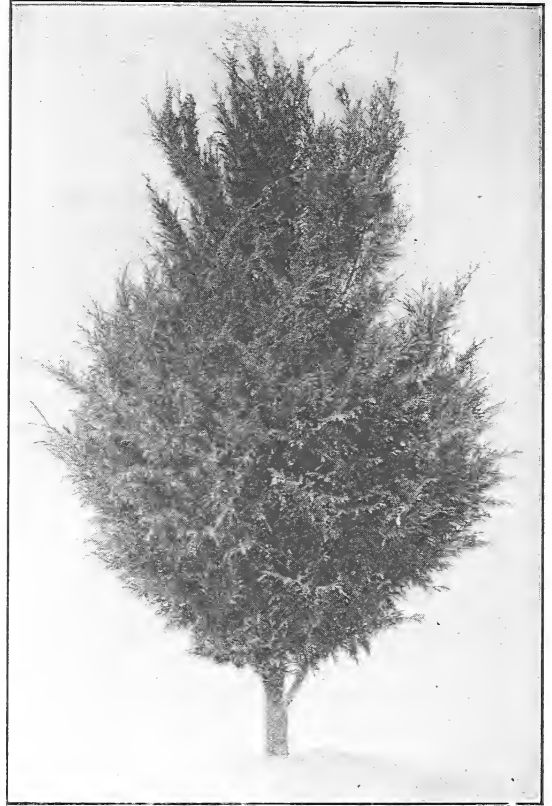
SPRUCE — *Tsuga Canadensis*. Native, graceful evergreen with Yew-like foliage; branches spreading and somewhat drooping. It is rather open in growth but by pruning can be made very dense. Good for hedges. It is shade enduring, therefore is excellent for screens under trees, or for other undergrowth planting. Each.

24 in.	\$3.50
30 in.	4.00
36 in.	4.50
42 in.	5.50

WHITE SPRUCE—*Picea Alba*. Fine, compact, pyramidal form; silvery gray, aromatic leaves. Each.

18 in.	\$1.75	30 in.	\$3.00
24 in.	2.25	48 in.	5.00

NORWAY SPRUCE—The most useful native tree for screens or wind breaks; symmetrical in growth when young, with spreading and somewhat pendulous branches. Foliage dark shiny green.

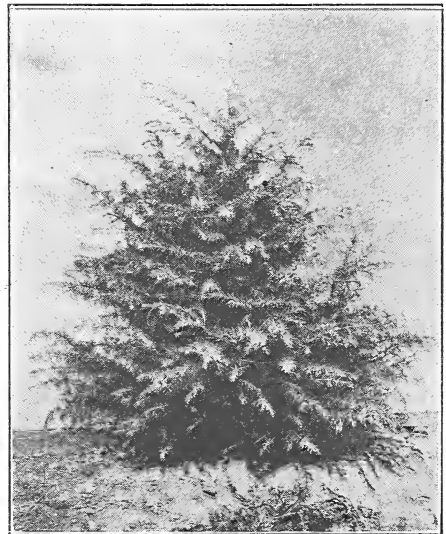


Retinospora Plumosa Aurea

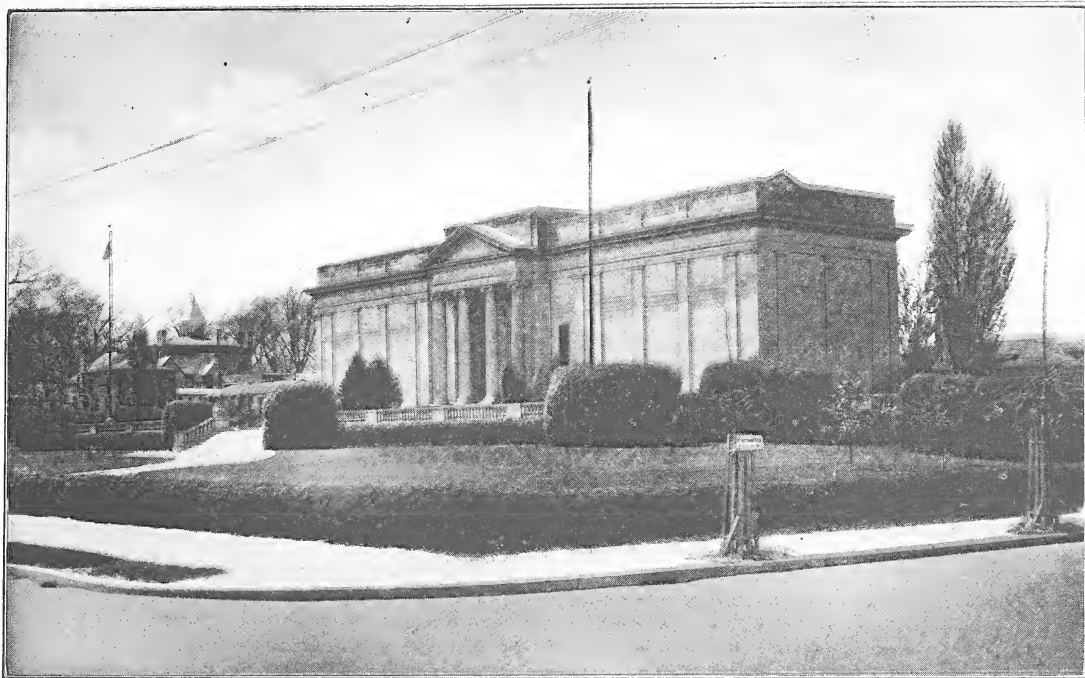
	Each.
12 in.	\$.90
18 in.	1.25
24 in.	1.50
30 in.	2.00
36 in.	2.50

SOUTHERN HEMLOCK — *Tsuga Caroliniana*. A rare tree which is a native of the Southern Appalachians. Equally if not more beautiful than the common Hemlock, but a smaller tree. Hardy in the Northern States. Each.

18 in.	\$3.00
24 in.	3.75
30 in.	4.50
36 in.	5.25



Hemlock Spruce



Battle Abbey, Richmond, Va., showing Boxwood Hedge forming border of lawn

Broad-Leaved Flowering Evergreens

These trees and shrubs are coming more and more into use because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape planting. They do well in shaded positions where it is difficult sometimes to get other plants to grow.

For best success they should be well mulched after planting to the depth of 3 or 4 inches with leaves, or well-decayed manure to help conserve the moisture. This mulch should not be disturbed by hoeing, and all weeds which might spring up among the plants should be pulled out by hand.

ABELIA—Bush *Arbutus*

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA—*A. Rupestris*. One of our most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in winter assume a metallic green. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$.65	\$ 7.15
18 to 24 in. ....	.85	9.35
2 to 3 ft.	1.25	13.75

AZALEAS

AZALEAS—The beautiful Japanese varieties which are evergreen. These plants are perfectly hardy when planted out doors and very conspicuous in the spring when covered with a profusion of flowers. They hold their leaves through the winter. Varieties with glossy green leaves.

HINODEGIRI—A bright scarlet form of the well-known and charming Azalea *Amoena*; but far surpassing it in brilliancy and general beauty; a profuse bloomer; foliage round in shape and evergreen. This variety has glossy leaves.

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 6 in. plants from pots.....	\$1.00	\$11.00

Varieties with dull green leaves.

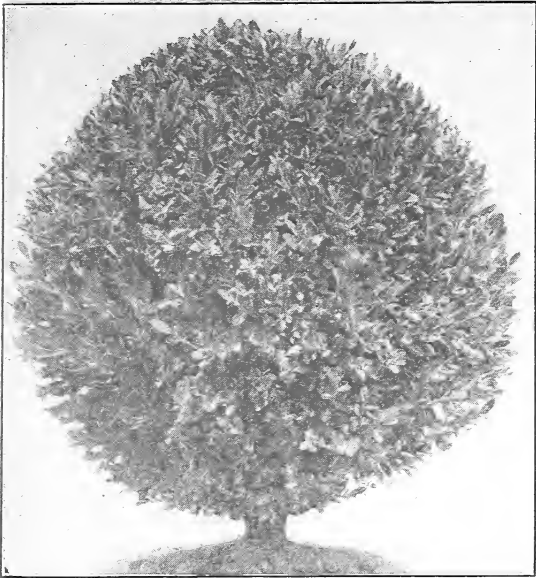
WAKASAGA—Light Purple.

LEUCOTHE LEDIFOLIA—White, tinged pink, 18 in. only.

	Each.	Doz.
EUSII —Lavender.		
18 in.	\$2.00	\$22.00
24 in.	2.50	27.50
30 in.	3.00	33.00



Azalea



Ball-Shaped Box

BOXWOOD

With the revival of interest in old-fashioned gardens, a new enthusiasm has awakened in all parts of the South for boxwood, which—planted by our ancestors—have stood the test of time and remain today a living monument to their memory.

Nothing will ever take the place of boxwood in the gardens of the South.

Realizing the value of boxwood, not only because of sentiment but also because of its true merits as a hardy, long lived, compact evergreen, we began a few years ago to propagate them in large quantities.

We have about four acres in boxwood in different varieties and sizes, ranging mostly from 12 inches to 36 inches, all of which has been trimmed and transplanted. It is in thrifty state of growth, and those who contemplate planting a quantity we would be very pleased to have inspect the plants at our nurseries.

ARBORESCENS—Tree Box. A faster and larger grower than *Sempervirens*; foliage dark green. This is the form usually found in old gardens. Much used for box-wood hedges.

	Each.	Doz.
24 in. bushy	2.75	30.25
30 in. bushy	3.50	38.50
36 in. bushy	4.50	
42 in. bushy	5.50	
48 in. bushy	6.50	
24 in. sheared	3.50	
30 in. sheared	4.50	
36 in. sheared	5.50	
42 in. sheared	6.50	

HANDSWORTHII—A stiff-leaved, upright form of box-wood, with large, undulating, dark green leaves. Very hardy and distinct.

	Each.	Doz.
24 in.	\$3.25	\$35.75
30 in.	4.25	
36 in.	5.00	
42 in.	6.00	

ROTUNDIFLORA GLACA—Large-Leaved Box. Very desirable and pretty. Foliage round, glossy, deep rich green.

	Each.	Doz.
24 in.	\$3.25	
30 in.	4.25	
36 in.	5.00	
42 in.	6.50	

PYRAMIDAL VARIEGATA—An upright variety, fairly fast grower, with variegated leaves.

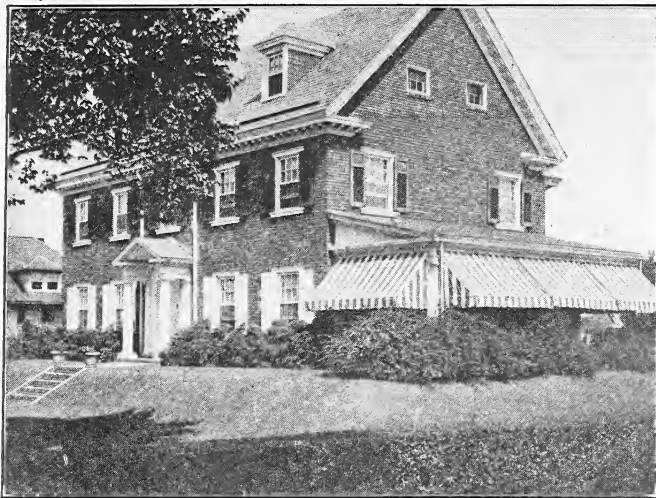
	Each.	Doz.
30 in.	\$3.50	\$38.50
36 in.	4.50	49.50
42 in.	5.50	60.50

BUSH BOX—Sempervirens. The variety with small, dark green leaves; fresh and glossy. A compact grower, thrives in any soil and does well in shaded places. Can be trimmed to any shape and used extensively for hedges, formal gardens and tub specimens. Our sheared plants are very symmetrical and compact.

	Each.	Doz.
8 in.	\$.65	\$ 7.15
10 in. bush form.....	.80	8.80
12 in. bush form	1.10	12.10
15 in. bush form	1.50	16.50
18 in. bush form	2.00	22.00
24 in. bush form.....	2.50	
12 in. sheared	1.50	16.50
15 in. sheared	2.00	22.00
18 in. sheared	2.75	30.25
21 in. sheared	3.50	38.50
24 in. sheared	4.00	
30 in. sheared	5.00	



Our Three-Acre Field of Boxwood in Varieties



Evergreens and Barberry Make Nice Foundation Planting

BOXWOOD—Standards.

12 in. stem, 12 in. head.....	\$4.00
15 to 18 in. stem, 12 in. head.....	5.00
18 to 21 in. stem, 12 in. to 15 in. head.....	6.00

SUFFRUTICOSA—Dwarf Boxwood. This is a most attractive variety, having small, dense foliage, growing slowly and remaining dwarf and compact. It is the form used for edging in old Colonial gardens. Bushy plants.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
3 to 4 in.	\$1.00	\$10.00	
4 to 6 in.	2.00	18.00	
6 to 8 in. ....	.40		
10 to 12 in.	1.00	11.00	.....
12 to 15 in.	1.50	16.50	.....
15 to 18 in.	2.00	22.00	.....



Standard Box

FOLLIS AUREIS — Golden-Tipped Box.
A dwarf form with a crest of golden foliage in the top; otherwise foliage dark green.

	Each.
12 in.	\$1.50
18 in.	2.00
24 in.	3.00

COTONEASTER

C. FRANCHETTI —
A spreading shrub. Leaves oval, quite small, similar to Boxwood. Produces white flowers in early spring followed by showy crimson berries which are retained all winter.

	Each.
12 to 18 in.	\$.75
18 to 24 in.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.25

COTONEASTER**HORIZONTALIS—**

A dependably hardy variety of compact, spreading habit of growth with neat evergreen foliage and very attractive orange-red berries which are set off nicely against the dark foliage and which remain on the plant the entire winter. A most valuable subject for the front of the border or for the rockery.

	Each.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50

CRATAEGUS

C. LELANDII—Leland's Pyracantha. A beautiful variety of evergreen burning bush. Very effective and desirable. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers which are followed by bright orange berries, these being retained during the entire winter.

18 to 24 in.	Each. \$1.50
6 to 8 ft.	6.00

EUONYMUS VEGETUS—A low spreading evergreen shrub and does not seem to be attacked by the Euonymus scale.

18 to 24 in.	Each. \$1.25
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ELEAGNUS

PUNGENS—Leaves two to four inches long, very dark green above, silvery beneath, creamy-white fragrant flowers produced in late fall. A beautiful shrub. Strong grower and especially suitable for adverse conditions.

24 in.	Each. \$1.50
36 in.	2.25
42 in.	3.00
48 in.	3.75

ILEX—Holly

OPACA—American Holly. A slow-growing native tree, having short branches with large shining, thorny leaves and bright red berries in winter. Our plants are nursery grown and have good root systems.

12 in.	Each. \$.75
18 in.	1.25
24 in.	2.00
36 in.	2.50

ILEX CRENATA—Japanese Holly. A dense growing evergreen with small boxwood-like leaves. Fast grower and can be clipped into formal shapes.

12 to 18 in.	Each. \$1.00
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Pyramid Box

KALMIA—American Laurel

KALMIA LATIFOLIA—(Calico Bush). A beautiful native, broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups.

18 to 24 in.	Each. \$2.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.50

LIGUSTRUM—Japanese Evergreen Privet

LUCIDUM—This fine broad-leaved evergreen is a native of the South. The leaves are large, bright, shiny. It may be pruned in any desired shape. Large heads of white flowers in spring followed by black berries.

	Each.	Doz.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00	\$11.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50	16.50

JAPONICA—Large-leaved evergreen privet, very much in demand as a broad-leaved evergreen.

	Each.
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00

LAURUS

CAROLINENSIS—(Carolina Laurel). A beautiful evergreen, of somewhat rapid growth, with glossy-leaves.

	Each.
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00

ENGLISH LAUREL—Laurocerasus

ENGLISH LAUREL—These shrubs, like Kalmia, are useful for mass planting and yet they are very attractive for specimens. Large, broad, glossy, dark green leaves. Each.

12 to 18 in.	\$1.50
18 to 24 in.	2.00

MAHONIA

M. AQUIFOLIUM—An erect shrub with compound holly-like leaves, which are at first bright green, tipped with purple, and in fall assumes lovely tones of red and bronze; terminal clusters of yellow flowers in March, followed by dark purple berries.

	Each.
12 to 18 in.	\$1.00

NANDINA

NANDINA DOMESTICA (Chinese Bamboo)—A very handsome small shrub, hardy as far north as Philadelphia; it grows about three feet high with graceful light green foliage, which turns to a most attractive bronzy red early in the fall. The small white flowers are produced in good sized erect panicles in spring and are followed by crimson berries.

	Each.
18 to 24 in.	\$2.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.50

GARDENIA—(Cape Jasmine)

Very popular evergreen shrubs with bright, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia and Tennessee. They do well in almost any well-drained soil. Large fragrant flowers are freely produced from middle of May until fall.

	Each.
G. FORTUNEI.	
12 to 18 in.	1.00

MAGNOLIA

GRANDIFLORA—The grandest of all of our native evergreen trees. When its large white flowers are expanded it is even more attractive.

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.25	\$13.75
3 to 4 ft.	1.75	19.25

OSTHMANTHUS

O. AQUILFOLIUM—A plant very much resembling the American Holly in foliage and character of growth. Instead of berries it produces a delicate fragrant white blossom about Christmas.

	Each.
24 in.	\$2.00
36 in.	2.50

RHODODENDRONS

These beautiful broad-leaved evergreen shrubs do well in almost any soil if a mulch of coarse material, sufficient to hold moisture, is put around them. They are shade-loving plants and do best on a northern exposure, but will thrive in open, sunny positions where necessary mulch is applied. In native varieties.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE. This is our native variety from the Alleghany Mountains, and those who have visited these mountains can appreciate this grand plant.

Flowers lilac-purple.

	Each.
18 in.	\$2.00
24 in.	2.50

R. MAXIMUM (Great Laurel)—Natives of the Alleghany Mountains. Produces large trusses of pure white flowers. Blooms later than R. Catawbiense.

	Each.
18 in.	\$2.00
24 in.	2.50

VIBURNUM

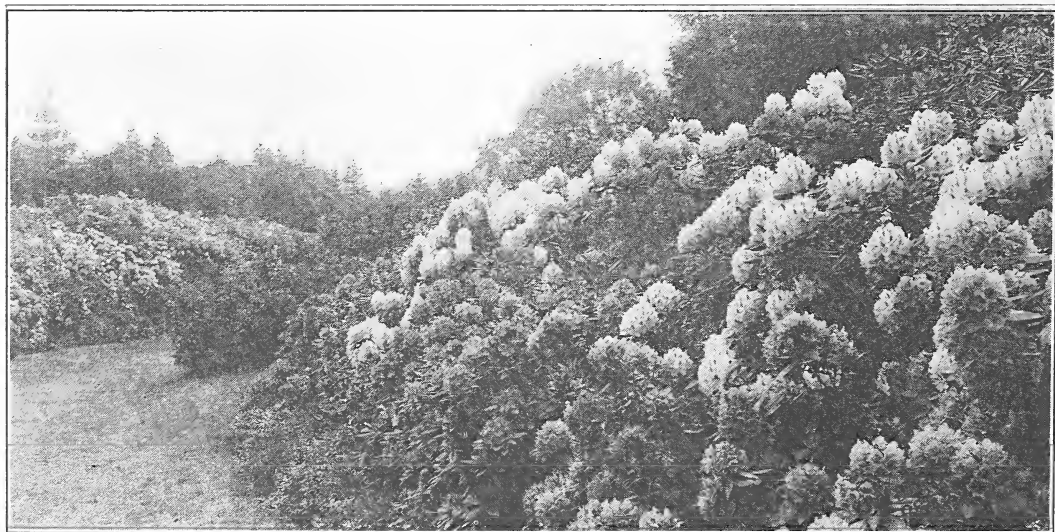
VIBURNUM RHYTODOPHYLLUM—A Japanese variety with broad, dull green leaves; of spreading growth. Pure white flowers in large panicles produced about the middle of May. A very handsome shrub.

	Each.
12 in.	\$1.25
18 in.	1.75
24 in.	2.25
30 in.	2.75
36 in.	3.25

YUCCA

Y. FILIMENTOSA—Adam's Needle, or Bear Grass. A conspicuous plant of tropical appearance, with pyramidal clusters of creamy-white flowers in June or July.

	Each.	Doz.
Strong plants	\$.50	\$5.00
Medium size	.35	3.50
Small size	.20	2.00

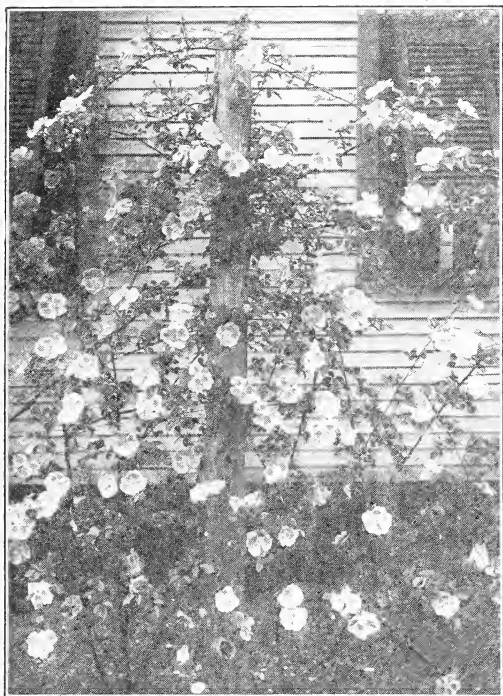


Rhododendron

Hardy Climbing Roses for Fall and Spring Planting

Any reasonable sized trellis can be covered in two years by using our two-year field-grown Roses. These are all healthy, hardy, vigorous plants, and if planted this fall, should begin to bloom some next spring.

Prices for all (except where noted): Strong, 2-year, field-grown roses, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 dozen.



Climbing Roses

HARRISON'S YELLOW — Fine double golden-yellow flowers.

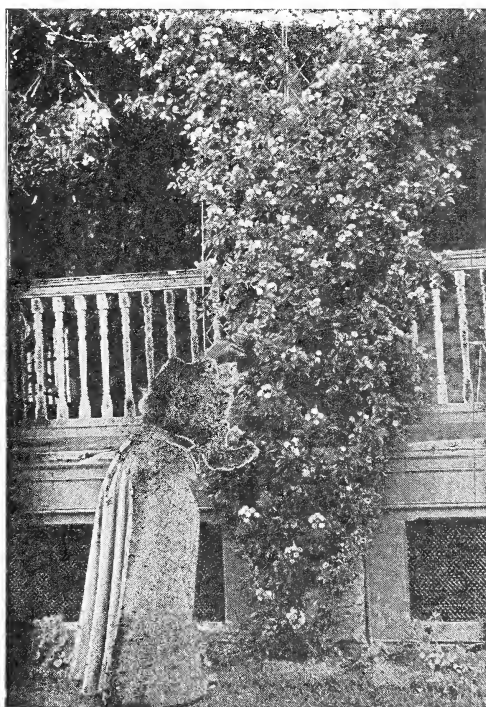
MARY WALLACE—A pillar Rose, making a fine, strong, self-supporting plant 6 to 8 feet high, with large glossy foliage, blooming with great freedom in spring and bearing a considerable number of fine buds in summer and fall. Flowers very large, generally exceeding 4 inches across; well formed, semi-double, of a bright clear rose-pink with salmon base to the petals. 75c each.

MARECHAL NIEL—The finest of all climbing Roses and typical of the South where it grows to perfection. In bud or open, it is finely formed and golden yellow with delicate perfume. 75c each.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—Winner of gold medal as best new climbing Rose at National Rose Society's Exhibition. Flowers are brilliant scarlet, shaded crimson; large semi-double. Corresponds with Cl. Am. Beauty, Dr. Van Fleet, etc., as to size, shape and habit. Blooms during a long period, holding in flower after many of the June bloomers have dropped their petals. Price, \$1.25 each.

SILVER MOON—A wonderful new variety. Extra large flowers of a brilliant silvery white with heavy yellow stamens. Fine foliage. Price, 75c each.

TAUSENDSCHOEN OR THOUSAND BEAUTIES—Bright clusters of blossoms varying in color from flushed white to rosy-carmine. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns.



Paul's Scarlet Climber Rose

AMERICAN PILLAR—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine with golden yellow stamen. A profusion of blooms almost covering the foliage. A vigorous grower and valuable climber. 75c each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Climbing. Crimson flower, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; well formed, fragrant, strong grower, holds foliage late; blooms in May and June and occasionally during the summer. 75c each.

CLIMBING METEOR—Grows 10 to 15 feet in a season; blooms freely and persistently; deep, rich, velvety crimson; hardy with protection. 75c each.

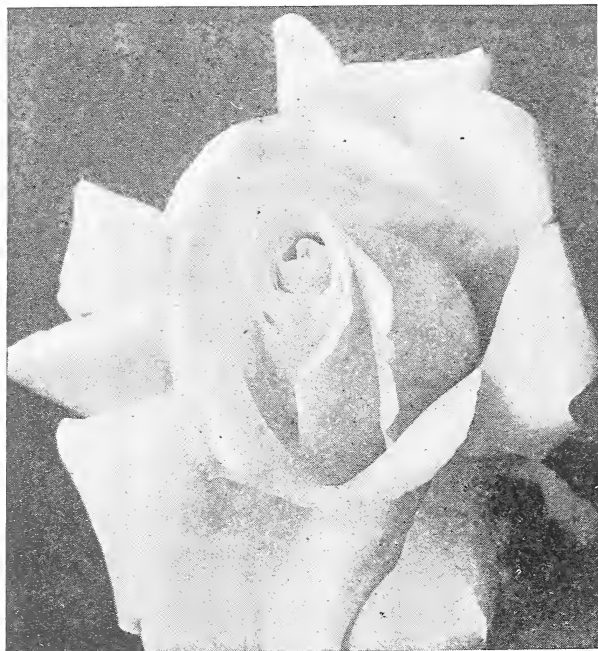
CLIMBING HELEN GOULD—Warm watermelon-red, same in color as its parent in bush form, which has long been in popular favor. A welcome climber. 75c each.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The famous crimson-clustered climbing rose. Flowers are produced from ground to tips, in large pyramidal clusters.

DOCTOR VAN FLEET—One of the new type of climbers which combines absolute hardiness with flowers large as the tender sorts of Tea and Noisette class. This variety shows a mass of beautiful clustered buds, which open out into large, shapely flowers; delicate flesh white. An admirable cutting variety with stems 12 to 18 in. long. Price, 75c each.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Deep pink, double flowers in large clusters. Foliage deep green, glossy. One of the best.

EXCELSA—Red Dorothy Perkins. Almost every eye on a shoot produces a cluster of bright red blossoms. Flowers are large and double.



Frau Karl Druschki Rose

VEICHENBLAU—Blue Rose. Rosy-lilac changing to metallic blue.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—Double white flowers in large clusters. Foliage deep glossy green.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON—Yellow constant blooming Climber. One of the best. 75c each.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

The Hybrid Perpetual Roses can be grown successfully in any warm spot, sheltered from strong winds, if the soil is a deep rich loam. A clay soil is preferable, and as the rose is a gross feeder, an occasional top dressing of well-rotted manure is beneficial. It is very important in planting roses to set them deeply. After planting, the top should be cut off to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground. If the ground is dry, a liberal application of water should be given. The plants should not be allowed to grow coarse and tall, but each year in early spring they should be cut back to within 6 or 8 inches of the ground. Plants set sufficiently deep do not winter kill. It is well to apply a heavy mulch of leaves or strawy manure late in the fall when the growth is well ripened.

Prices—Strong field-grown plants, 60c each; \$6.60 per dozen (except where noted).

ALFRED COLCUMB—Bright carmine crimson.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Brilliant rose color, very large and broad leaves.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The White American Beauty or Snow Queen. An everywhere hardy, vigorous grower, with bright green leaves, delicately veined; splendid long buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large saucer-shaped petals. Rightly named and deservedly a prize winner. 75c each.

J. B. CLARK—This splendid new Rose is placed by some cataloguers among the Hybrid Teas; but it is perfectly hardy, unusually large and expresses in every way the characteristics of the Remontant type. It is robust in growth, with clean, heavy foliage. Flowers are large and superbly constructed; deep scarlet overlaid crimson.

MAD. CHARLES WOOD—Begins to bloom almost as soon as planted, and continues all through the season; flowers extra large, double, full and quite fragrant; bright fiery scarlet, passing to fine rosy crimson, shaded with maroon; showy and handsome.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Scarlet-crimson, richly shaded maroon.

MAGNA CHARTA—Pink, with shadings of carmine, large, globular; very profuse bloomer; long, stiff stems, foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines.

PAUL NEYRON—Color transparent pink, good tough foliage; wood rather smooth; by far the largest variety in cultivation, often measuring 6 inches across. A free bloomer. 75c each.

RUGOSA ROSES

These Rugosa Roses make strong bushes 4 to 6 feet high. Leaves dark green. Rugosa are not affected by insects or disease. Flowers single, sometimes more than 2 inches across, very showy. Fruit brick red, sometimes 1 inch across, very ornamental. Very hardy and intensely fragrant.

Price, 50c each; \$5.50 per dozen.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—Pure double white on long stems. A continuous bloomer and very fine.

CONRAD FERD. MEYER—An early flowering Hybrid combining the ornamental qualities of its Rugosa foliage with the blossom beauty and perfume of the Hybrid Perpetuals. Flowers large, cup-shaped and double; of a delicate silvery pink.

ROSA RUGOSA—Japanese Rose. An upright shrub with spreading branches, densely beset with spines and prickles; leaves dark, lustrous green; beautiful single red or white flowers in May and intermittently all summer. These ripen into beautiful red vessels, which are also very ornamental.

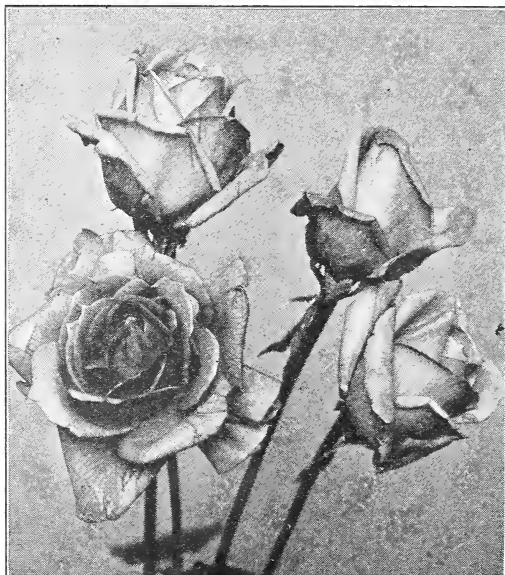
F. J. GROOTENDORST—This is a new type of Rose which might properly be called a Rugosa Baby Rambler, it being a cross between Rugosa and the crimson Baby Rambler. Imagine a shrub-like Rugosa Rose covered with trusses of crimson Baby Rambler Roses and you will have a fair conception of this new hybrid variety. It is not a Rose that you want to plant in your bed or Hybrid-Tea or Hybrid Perpetual Roses, but is valuable to plant as an isolated specimen or in a mass in a bed in an exposed position or among shrubs in the shrubbery border or use it for an everblooming hedge for which purpose it is admirably adapted. It is absolutely hardy and continues in bloom until late in the fall. 75c.

BUSH ROSES

These varieties are very desirable in connection with shrubby plantings as well as in groups by themselves. They are all vigorous growers and have handsome foliage. These qualities, added to their exceptional hardiness, render them very valuable plants for lawn and park planting.

Price, 40c each; \$4.40 per dozen.

USE CLIMBING ROSES AND VINES TO
HIDE ANY UNSIGHTLY OBJECTS
ABOUT THE PLACE.



Red Cochet



Crimson Queen Rose

SETIGERA—The Michigan or Prairie Rose. Large single flowers, of deep rose-color; fruits bright red; very ornamental and desirable.

ROSA BLANDA—Dense bright green foliage, flowers followed by red fruits; erect habit; good for mass planting. Red bark conspicuous in winter.

ROSA ACICULARIS—Dense bright green foliage, bright red fruit until quite late in fall; rapid grower.

MOSS ROSES

These roses are very hardy, vigorous-growing shrubs, thriving in almost any soil and climate. As the canes produce flowers only after being two years old, they should be pruned very little. Only the very old, useless canes should be cut out.

Strong, field-grown plants, 60c each; \$6.60 per dozen.

HENRY MARTIN—Medium-sized, rosy-red flowers, beautifully mossed.

MONTHLY ROSES

Blooming Continuously Through the Season

60c each; \$6.60 per dozen.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY—Deep lemon-yellow; strongly scented. The largest and best pure yellow rose yet introduced.

BURBANK—Blooms cherry-rose; very free flowering and showy rose.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Flowers a beautiful ivory white, shaded in the center to bright silvery pink.

COLUMBIA—A beautiful, true pink; deepening as it matures to a warm, glowing tone, which is enduring. Its usual double petalage and substance make it a good summer Rose, while the great size, color and long (almost thornless) stems mark it as a superior cutting variety.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT—Soft light rose with heavy shadings. Healthy, vigorous and productive.

DR. CHAS. K. DOUGLAS—A crimson novelty. 75c each.

ECARLATE—A robust grower with medium-sized semi-double blooms, brilliant scarlet; blooms throughout the summer.

EUGENE E. MARLITT—Clusters of rose red flowers; strong grower.

ETOILE DE LYON—Bright sulphur-yellow; buds very large and full; constant bloomer.

FRANCISCA KRUGER—This is a wonderfully free flowering and hardy tea Rose with rosy-yellow blossoms throughout the summer.

KAISERN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—This is the finest and largest white Rose for summer blooming. The flowers are pure white and ideal in form. 75c each.

GRUS AN TEPLITZ—Intense depth and richness of color; velvety crimson-red.

KILLARNEY—This is the best known of Dickson's famous Irish Hybrid-Tea Roses, and is one of the most popular of our garden Roses. In color it is a sparkling brilliant pink; the blooms are large, the buds long and pointed, the petals very large and of great substance.

MADAME BUTTERFLY—A symphony of white, bright pink, apricot and gold. Compared with Ophelia, this derivation is fuller-petaled, more prolific, and of greater color appeal. The buds are a rich Indian red, yellow at base.

MRS. CHARLES RUSSELL—A beautiful Rose with large, globular, well formed highly perfumed flowers, of rosy-carmine, with rosy-scarlet centre; it is of strong branching habit with splendid foliage.

MAMAN COCHET—White. A sport from the grand French variety, Maman Cochet. Pure snowy white, and of a delicate tea fragrance.

MAMAN COCHET—Red. (Helen Gould.) It is claimed to be the latest flowering and freest blooming Hybrid Tea Rose in existence, and the most beautiful and satisfactory rose for general planting ever offered. Color is a rich, deep pink.

MAMAN COCHET—Pink. A magnificent, clear carmine pink. It is a very strong, vigorous grower, producing buds of large size and of ideal form. One of the grandest outdoor roses.

PINK RADIANCE—Brilliant rosy carmine, shaded with rich pink tints. Large, full and of fine form.

RED RADIANCE—The wonderful, globular, heavy-stemmed "Radiance" duplicated in all respects except color; this sport form being a brilliant crimson.

SAFRANO—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, frequently tinted with rose.

SUNBURST—Very select, with long spiral buds; a lovely brassy yellow fading to apricot. This has been a great favorite for several years, not alone for its choice color, but because it is a very good garden Rose.

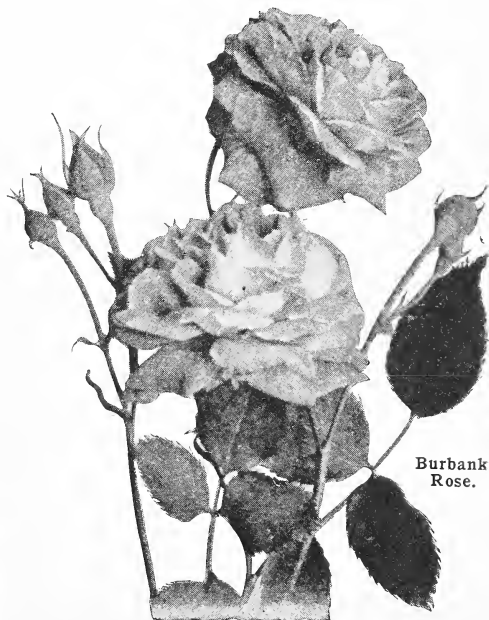
WM. R. SMITH—Cream color with soft pink shadings, the base of the petals buff-yellow, and center a heart of pink. One of the most beautiful roses grown, making large, rich foliage, strong upright canes and flowers that are simply perfect.

BABY RAMBLERS

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER—Bright scarlet clusters throughout the summer.

ORLEANS—Geranium red, with a distinct center of pure white. Remarkably free blooming and of unexcelled keeping qualities; a great favorite. Although the flowers of this charming variety are numerous, they are not crowded, each individual bloom standing out distinctly in a most pleasing arrangement.

SPECIAL OFFER—12 Monthly Blooming Roses, Our Selection, for \$5.00.

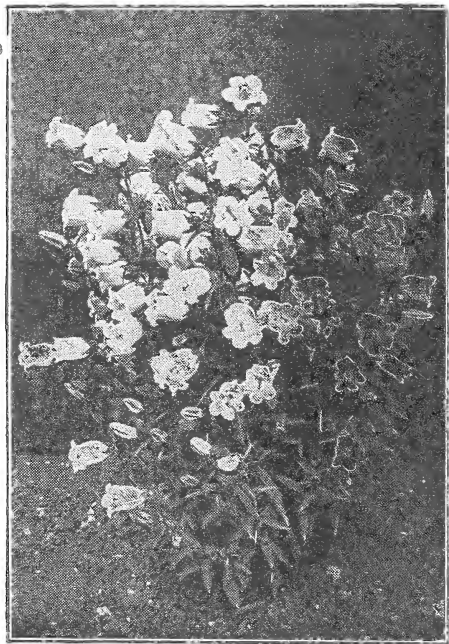


Burbank Rose.

Hardy Perennials

Under this head we offer plants suitable for various effects, such as bed and border planting or for massing in front of other shrubs. These plants are of such easy culture that a quantity of them should be grown in every garden. As cut flowers, they are superior to annuals. The hardy perennials we offer below will furnish a constant supply of flowers from early spring until frost.

Prices on all perennials, except where noted, 15c each; \$1.50 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.



Canterbury Bells.

ACHILLEA—Ptarmica fl. pl. (The Pearl). The pure white flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, erect stems. 2 feet. June-September.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM—(Basket of Gold). Showy, bright yellow flowers, hardy perennials; excellent for rockwork and edge of border.

ARABIS—(Rock Cress). Alpina. One of the most desirable of the very early spring-flowering plants that is especially adapted for edging and for the rock garden, but does equally well in the border, forming a dense carpet, completely covered with pure white flowers. It is nice for cutting, and lasts for a long time in bloom.

ANCHUSA ITALICA DROPMORE VARIETY—One of the best hardy perennials and becoming more popular each season, grows 3 to 5 feet high, and bears in abundance flowers of the richest gentian-blue during May and June.

ANTHEMIS—(Hardy Marguerite). A most satisfactory hardy perennial, bearing all summer daisy-like golden-yellow blossoms; excellent for cutting; 2 feet.

ASTILBE JAPONICA—Chinese Goat's Beard. A handsome border plant with handsome feathery foliage and compact panicles of white flowers about 6 inches long. 6-7 mo.

AQUILEGIA-COLUMBINE—Showy perennials, with delicate colored flower. Excellent for rockery. Mixed colors.

BAPTISTA AUSTRALIS—Blue False Indigo. A strong growing plant with deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in racemes. A showy plant, good for the mixed border. 2 to 3 feet. 6 mo.

BELLIS PERENNIS—(English Daisy). Improved double-flowering white and pink.

BOCCONIA CORDATA—Plume Poppy. A stately plant with finely cut foliage. Flowers are buff colored, borne in large terminal racemes. Excellent for background for perennial border. 5 to 8 feet. 6-7 mo.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES—An excellent fall flowering perennial, with daisy-like white flowers resembling fall asters. 5 ft. 9-10 mo.

CAMPANULA CARPATICA—(Carpathian Harebell). A pretty species growing in compact tufts, not exceeding 8 inches high; flowers clear blue; held erect on wiry stems. It begins blooming in June, continuing until October. As an edging for a handy border or for the rockery it is unsurpassed.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM—(Canterbury Bells). We offer this popular variety in mixed colors only.

CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA—(Peach Bells). Blue flowers during June and July; 2 feet.

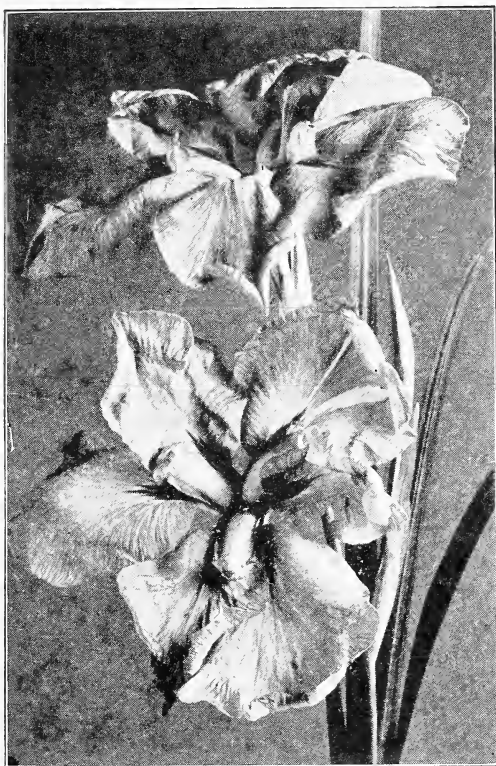
CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA—(Alba). A pure white form of the above.

CERASTIUM—(Snow in Summer). Tomentosum. A desirable low-growing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers in June, suitable for the rockery, or for carpeting dry, sunny spots, or for covering graves; can also be used with good effect in carpet bedding.

COREOPSIS—Lanceolata grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden-yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; blooms the entire summer and autumn.



Digitalis (Foxglove)



Japan Iris

DESMODIUM—Penduliflorum. Rosy purple or reddish flowers, arranged in pretty pendulous bunches. Very free-flowering. Excellent as single specimens, or for massing in front of shrubberies. It is the latest-blooming shrub. 3 to 4 ft., 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

DAISY—Shasta. Large flowers; white petals with rich golden yellow centers. Good bloomer and an excellent border plant. 18 inches. 5-9 mo.

DELPHINUM—Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equalled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

DELPHINUM—Bellamosum. This is a dark blue form of the popular light blue Belladonna, with which it is identical in habit of growth, freedom of bloom and other good qualities, but with intensely rich, deep blue flowers. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

DELPHINUM—Chinesis. A very pretty dwarf species, with fine feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

DELPHINUM—Formosum. The old favorite, dark blue with white centre; 3 to 4 feet high. Very vigorous, and one of the best. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per doz.

DIGITALIS—(Foxglove). Handsome and highly ornamental hardy plants of stately growth, succeeding under almost all conditions, and with but little attention will give a wealth of flowers during June and July. They are now used extensively with good effect for naturalizing in shrubberies, the edge of woods and other half shady places; 3 to 5 feet.

Gloxiniaeflora—This is a fine strain of the ordinary Foxglove. **D. purpurea**, with handsome spotted Gloxinia-like flowers on long spikes.

Purple Rose White

Giant Shirley—The finest strain of Foxglove yet introduced.

ERYNGIUM AMETHYSTIUM—Sea Holly. 2 feet. July to September. Odd plants with deep-cut, spiny foliage and thistle-like flowers of a light gentian blue. "Campanula Blue." Decorative in hardy border and useful for winter bouquets.

FUNKIA MEDIO VARIEGATA—Plantin Lily. Handsome foliage margined with green, variegated through the center with white. Flowers purple. 18 inches. 7-8 mo.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA—Blanket Flower. Daisy-like flowers in various shades of yellow, with dark brown centers. It lasts a long time in water when cut. 2 ft. 5-10 mo.

GEUM—(Avens). **Atrosanguineum Fl. Pl.** Beautiful hardy perennial, bearing profusely large, showy double dark-crimson flowers all through the summer; an elegant flower for bouquets.

MRS BRADSHAW—Large double brilliant orange scarlet; in flower throughout the entire summer.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA DOUBLE SNOW WHITE—(New Double-flowering Baby's Breath). One of the most important hardy perennials of recent introduction. The plant grows from 3 to 3½ feet high, bearing its pretty little double white flowers in much-branched panicles which, when cut, can be used to great advantage with other flowers or by themselves as they retain their beauty for months. It is also a most desirable addition to the hardy border.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

EULALIA GRACILLIMA UNIVITTATA—Japan Rush. Narrow green leaf with a silvery white mid-rib, perfectly hardy. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA—Long, narrow leaves striped with green and white. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA—Zebra Grass. Leaves crossed every two or three inches by a band of yellow half an inch wide. Divisions, 25c each; \$2.50 dozen.

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA VARIEGATA—Ribbon Grass. A low-growing form with green leaves, striped lengthwise with creamy white.

GYNERIUM ARGENTEUM (Pampas Grass). Produces showy plumes on stems, 6-8 feet high. Very effective, 50 cts. each.

ARUNDINARIA JAPONICA (Japanese Evergreen Bamboo). Six to ten feet high. Grows easily and spreads rapidly. Striking and attractive and useful for many artistic effects. Makes an effective screen. The canes make fine straight poles for fishing, etc. 2-3 ft. plants, \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50 each.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA—Lemon Lily. Good in dry or wet location or in clumps in front of shrubs. Fragrant lily-like flowers. 3 feet. 5-6 mo.

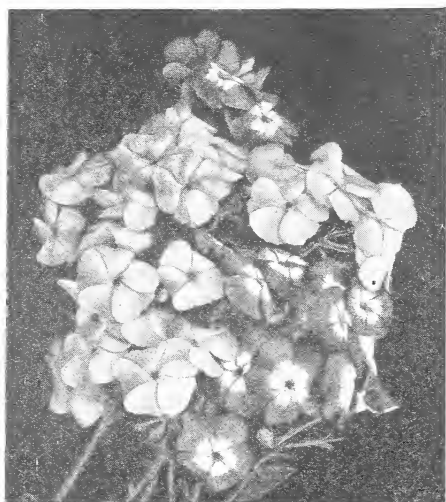
HEMEROCALLIS KWANSO FL. PL.—Double Orange Lily. More robust grower than above. Foliage large and handsome. 4 to 5 feet. 6-7 mo.

HELIOPSIS ZINNIAEFLORA—A magnificent yellow garden flower superior to anything of its kind as a cut-flower; and on account of its even, rounded growth and continuously profuse bloom, one of the choicest subjects for medium borders. Plants grow about 2 feet high, bearing long stemmed, double, Zinnia-like flowers two to three inches across; a beautiful shade of pure yellow.

HIBISCUS—Mallow Marvels. Very large, showy flowers, 5 to 7 inches across, resembling hollyhocks. These showy flowers are produced all summer long. 4 to 5 feet. 8-10 mo.



Hardy Peonies



Perennial Phlox

HUMULUS—Hop Plant. Because of its twining habit and rapid growth this plant is excellent for arbors and screens; also supplies hops used in making yeast.

HELIANTHUS—Perennial Sunflower.

Var. Mollis Grandiflora—Leaves glaucous, tomentose; flowers yellow with dark center.

Var. Ogyalis—A tall-growing variety with graceful foliage, drooping and grass-like. Bright yellow flowers on short stems. 7 to 8 feet. 8-9 mo.

IRIS GERMANICA—GERMAN IRIS

The beauty of the Iris is proverbial; the very name refers us to the rainbow and the eye, two of nature's most beautiful objects. Irises flourish and flower exceedingly in an ordinary soil, however, they delight in well-rotted manure and deep, rich soil. Many are very thirsty subjects and adorn the margins of ponds and streams. They are also indispensable for shrubby borders, etc., and are very effective. They are invaluable in the herbaceous borders both on account of their hardiness and easy culture, and for the lavish wealth of blossoms that crown their numerous stems. Large, handsome flowers of various colors and shades. Flowers borne on stout, erect, branched stalks, much taller than the clumps of spreading spear-like leaves. 2 to 3 feet. 5-6 mo. Prices of all below, 15c each; \$1.25 dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Choice varieties of German Iris.

CELESTE—Delicate lavender-blue flowers.

DONNA MARIE—Flowers white and shaded to lilac.

CRIMSON KING—Flowers velvety crimson, showy. 25c ea.

Iris in the following colors can be supplied:

Light Sky Blue. Early White. White-tinted Blue.
Deep Blue.

JAPAN IRIS

The grandest of all hardy Iris. Flowers are enormous, averaging 6 to 8 inches across, and of most gorgeous and exquisite colors, each flower usually showing several shades. 18 to 24 inches. They bloom in June and July. Prices for all below named sorts, 20c each; \$2.00 dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

No. 10—Dark purple.

No. 14—Dark blue.

No. 15—White; three large petals.

No. 33—Dark blue, one of the best.

No. 39—Dark red, three large petals.

No. 43—Deep purple.

No. 51—White with yellow base, six petals.

No. 65—Deep red.

No. 66—White petals, veined blue.

No. 72—Deep blue.

No. 77—Blue veined white, three large petals.

No. 85—White, six large petals.

No. 90—Double reddish purple.

No. 96—White, three large petals.

No. 100—Lavender, tinged purple.

JAPAN IRIS—Mixed. These are all large flowering varieties, from which the names have been lost, and are offered at a lower rate on that account. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$9.00 per 100.

LAVENDULA VERA—Sweet Lavender. Foliage silvery-grey. A good border plant, valued for its sweet scented leaves and flowers, which, if dried, will long retain their fragrance. Ultimate height, 1 to 2 feet. Flowers violet. 7-9 mo.

LINUM PERENNE—Blue Flax. Very attractive in clumps among other perennials, or in the rockery. Foliage delicate; flowers borne on slender, erect stems. Very hardy; thrive on any good soil, and is good for cutting. 1 to 2 feet; light blue flowers. 5-8 mo.

LATHRUS LATIFOLIA—Perennial Sweet Pea. A free flowering, easily cultivated plant, rapid in growth; thrives in any good soil; very hardy; particularly good for cutting. Color shades of pink. 4 to 5 feet. 7-9 mo.

LYTHRUM ROSEUM—Pink Loose Strife. Foliage willow-like; flowers in graceful spikes. Prefers a moist soil, and is good for cutting. 4 feet. 7-8 mo.

LIATRIS—Blazing Star, or Gay Feather. Most showy and attractive hardy perennial native plants, with long spikes of purple and rosy-purple flowers from July to September; 3 to 4 feet. Mixed varieties.

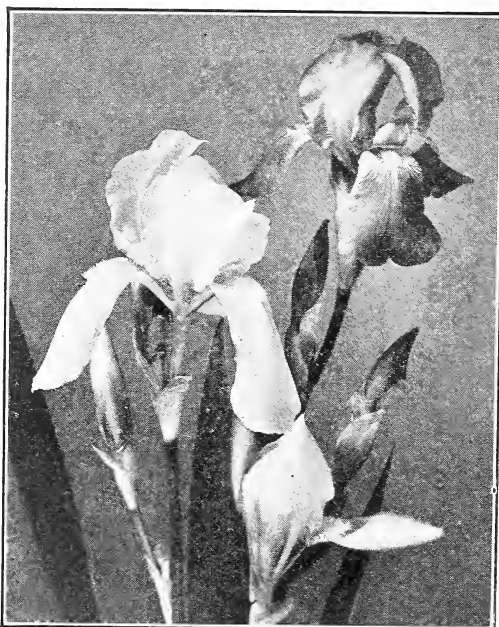
LINARIA—Cymbalaria. (Kenilworth Ivy, or Mother of Thousands). Lavender and purple. A charming, neat, hardy perennial trailing plant, suitable for baskets, vases, pots and rock work.

LYCHNIS—Chalcedonica Jerusalem Cross. Handsome hardy perennial plants of easy culture, for massing in beds and borders; fine scarlet flowers.

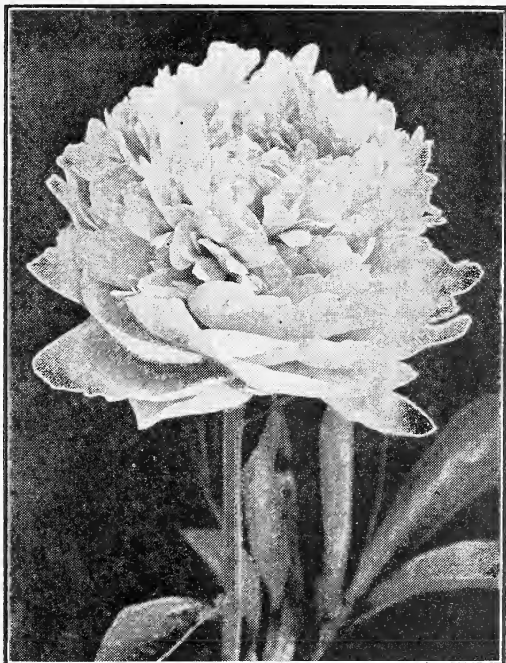
LUPINUS (Lupine) Polyphyllus Sorts. Effective hardy perennials, succeeding in any good garden soil; blooms in May and June; 3 feet.

MYOSOTIS—Forget-Me-Not. Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Nots, which are especially effective when grown in masses. Perennials are hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from spring till mid-summer. The Alpestris varieties and Dissitiflora come into bloom in April, and are largely used for bedding or borders in connection with spring-flowering bulbs, Pansies, etc. The Palustris sorts do not bloom till May, but continue till fall.

PHYSOSTEGIA—Handsome mid-summer flowering plants, 2 to 4 feet high; bearing broad trusses of tubular flowers of delicate but conspicuous beauty.



German Iris



Festiva Maxima Peony.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES—HARDY

Will Delight Your Garden in Early Spring.
Plant now—in the fall—to get the best results.

You surely should have Peonies in your garden, for no other flower approaches them for hardiness, freedom of bloom, fragrance, usefulness as cut flowers, and immunity from attacks of insects and disease.

Peony Culture—Peonies will grow almost anywhere. They thrive in partial shade, but best results are obtained when planted in deep, rich soil, about 2 inches below the surface, and have a sunny location. Plenty of water during the growing season is an added stimulus, and if liquid manure be applied at intervals of ten days, the grower will be amply repaid for his trouble in the increased size and coloring of the flower. Do not put manure on the stems when an application is made, as this will sometimes cause the plant to stop blooming. Do not expect too much of them the first year for they must first establish themselves.

Prices (except where noted): Strong divisions, 3 to 5 eyes. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

BARON ROTHSCHILD—Very large, rose pink.

COURNÉ D'OR—Large with center of pale sulphur-yellow.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—Pure white with sulphur white center.

FAUST—Lilac pink, large and free bloomer.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular Peony of them all. High built flowers, long stiff stems, purest white; inner petals slightly tipped carmine. 60c each.

FELIX CROUSSE—Large, globular flowers. Color is exceptionally fine—a brilliant, dazzling ruby-red; bright and effective. \$1 each.

ISABELLE KARLITSKY—Large, light rose pink.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Bright violaceous red.

MONS. JULES ELIE—Makes an immense flower of pale lilac-rose with silvery reflex. \$1 each.

NOBILISSIMA—Dark rose.

ODORATA—Yellowish white. 75c each.

PAGANINE—Rose, salmon center.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Pure white. Very fine.

ROSE D'AMOUR—Large, the color of the guards is a deep satiny rose.

REEVESIANA PLENA—Violet-rose.

TRICOLOR GRANDIFLORA—Rose; center light rose and salmon.

EARLY FLOWERING PEONY—*Officinalis Rubra*. The first peonies to bloom, 2 to 3 weeks ahead of the others. Deep red semi-double flowers.

PEONIES BY COLOR AND MIXED

Strong divided roots, 3 to 5 eyes, in colors white, pink and red, 40c each; \$4.00 per dozen. By mail, postpaid, 45c each; \$4.30 per dozen.

Mixed plants of various colors, 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen. By mail, postpaid, 35c each; \$3.30 per dozen.

PHLOX—Perennial Phlox

Probably no other plant plays an important part in garden making as the phlox. They are among the showiest and most valuable of all perennials, and like many other plants, their beauty is best displayed when planted in groups, alone, or in beds with other perennials. They are very easily grown and require little care after being planted.

These Phlox range in height from 18 to 36 inches, and bloom continuously from July until October. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

ALTHIS—Tall, salmon pink.

ECLAIREUR—Large trusses of carmine red flowers. Very free bloomer.

MRS. JENKINS—Considered one of the best pure whites. Fine bloom-heads.

MISS LINGUARD—Fine early white, with lilac eye.

MIXED PHLOX—10c each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$8.00 per 100.

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA—*Blue Bonnet*. One of the most desirable of summer-flowering perennials, and in a color that it is not over abundant at any season of the year. Its charming soft lavender blue, graceful flowers are produced on stems from 18 to 24 inches high from June to September, and are splendid cut-flower subjects.

SEDUM MAXIMOWICZII—*Stone-Crop*. Of spreading habit, much used for rockeries and for hanging baskets. Flowers yellow in large, dense, flat cymes. Height, 1 foot. 6-7 mo.

STATICE—*Sea Lavender*. Splendid hardy perennials, either for the border or rockery, producing all summer panicles of minute flowers, which can be dried and used for winter bouquets.

STOKESIA CYANEA—*Stoke's Aster*. Aster-like flowers about 3 inches across, borne in great profusion until very late in the fall. Height, 18 inches. Blooms all summer.

TRITOMA UVARIA GRANDIFLORA—*Red-Hot Poker* or *Flame Flower*. For color effect these are valuable, easily grown plants. The bright orange-scarlet flowers are borne on stems 3 to 4 feet long. 7-9 mo.

VINCA MAJOR—*Larger Periwinkle* or *Myrtle*. An old favorite trailing, evergreen plant. Good for covering ground under trees or for the rockery. Leaves and flowers much larger than the following. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.

VINCA MINOR—*Periwinkle* or *Myrtle*. A trailing evergreen with dark glossy foliage and small blue flowers. 4-6 mo. 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

VIOLET—California. The best of the hardy violets, with good foliage and large, fragrant flowers borne on long stems. A profuse bloomer. 5-6 mo. 10c each; \$1.00 dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

VIOLET—Peacock. A very hardy sort with white flowers with shades of blue and purple in the center. 5-6 mo. 15c each; \$1.25 dozen.

VIOLET—Lady Hume Campbell. Double flowers like little roses, lovely azure-blue; very fragrant. 20c each; 2.00 per dozen.

VIOLET—Swanley White. The finest and best white Violet in cultivation. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

VERONICA—Spicata. An elegant border plant, growing about 1½ feet high, producing long spikes of bright blue flowers in June and July.

Choice Sweet Williams

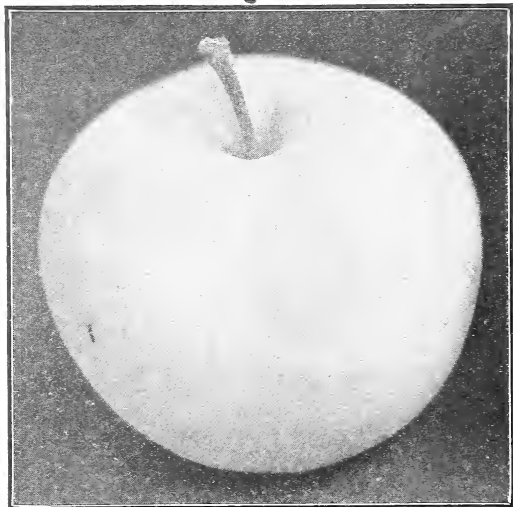
Popular garden flower showing a wonderful array of vivid colors in fancy patterns. Flowers are shaped, clustered and colored much like Phlox. Perfectly hardy. We are offering a fine lot of transplanted plants in the following sorts:

Newport Pink Scarlet Beauty Holborn Glory
and Giant Double Mixed

Prices: \$1.00 per 12; \$7.00 per 100.

Prices on all perennials, except where noted, 15c each; \$1.50 per 12; \$12.00 per 100.

Fruit Tree Department



APPLES

The varieties offered below are some of the best known and proven sorts. Clay or clay loam is the best soil for growing apples. The land should be plowed well and deep before setting the trees. It should, of course, be well drained and kept thoroughly cultivated.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Standard 2 and 3-year trees, 5 to 6 ft...	\$.75	\$7.50	\$50.00
Standard Trees, 3 to 5 ft.....	.50	5.00	30.00

SUMMER APPLES

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, bright yellow. tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripens early June and lasts 2 or 3 weeks.

HORSE—Medium, greenish yellow; coarse grain. Popular old sort. August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Flat, medium, yellow, with a blush. August.

PERKINS—Fine eating sort; light yellow; tender white flesh; mild-acid.

PRICE'S SWEET—Late summer, red.

FANNY—Large red striped, ripening June 15th to July 15. Subacid flavor.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; a beautiful fruit. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable. June.

SWEET BOUGH—Ripens early July, yellow, the best summer sweet.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Medium, yellow, good quality. A productive, excellent and popular variety. Tree of dwarfish habit. Bears young. June.

FALL APPLES

FALL CHEESE—Large green striped with red, flesh white. Subacid flavor with rich aroma.

FALLWATER—Very large green ripening in September.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium size, crisp, tender, aromatic flavor, fine. September.

BONUM—Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September.

SHEEP NOSE—Fruit large at base, tapering to apex; brown russet red; tender and fine. August.

WINTER APPLES

DELICIOUS—Medium to large; roundish, skin dark red with yellow background. A heavy bearer and good keeper; extra fine.

YORK IMPERIAL—(Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium; whitish, shaded and crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy and sub-acid.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—A seedling of Winesap; fruit darker red and larger size; strong, upright grower; fine flavor. One of the best Winter Apples.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Also a seedling of Winesap; dark red, firm flesh, fine grained, crisp, sub-acid; quality best; strong grower.

WINESAP—The old-fashioned Winesap. No better apple to be had; needs no description.

WINTER SWEET PARADISE—Medium, roundish, light yellow, sweet, with pear flavor; upright grower.

CRAB APPLES

HYSLOP CRAB—Large, deep crimson; one of the most beautiful of Crabs; very popular. Price \$1.00 each.

PEACHES

A well-drained, sandy loam with a clay sub-soil is an ideal soil for the Peach; however, the Peach has the faculty of adopting itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained.

Prices of peach trees—	Each.	Doz.	100.
4 to 6 feet, well branched	\$.50	\$5.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched .....	.40	4.00	25.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.50	.....

ALEXANDER—Medium, bright red, profitable home and market sort. Late bloomer. June.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree rapid grower, very prolific, fine shipper. July.

CARMAN—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color, creamy-white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Last of June.

CHAMPION—Very large, sweet, rich and juicy, creamy white with red cheek; very hardy. Last of July.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—A large yellow peach similar to above, ripening the last of July.

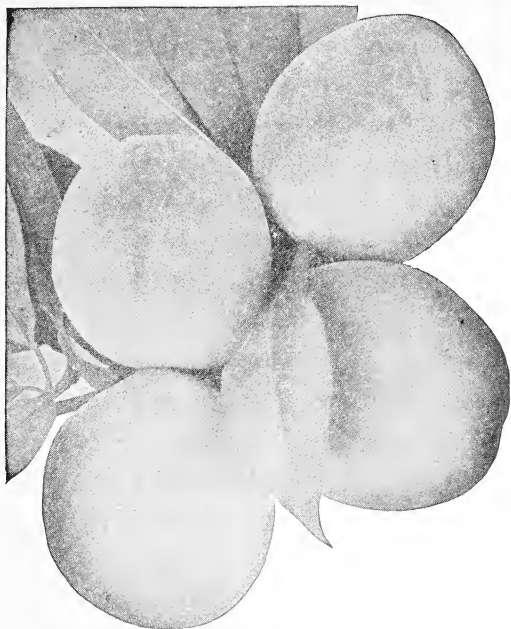
EARLY CRAWFORD—A magnificent large yellow peach of good quality.

ELBERTA—Large yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. An excellent shipping variety. Ripens early August.

J. H. HALE—Probably no peach has as many fine points in its favor. Ripens five days earlier than Elberta, which it resembles, but averages one-third to one-half larger. Beautifully colored all over with rich golden yellow, overspread with bright red; has a smooth, thick skin, and is entirely without fuzz; flesh firm, fine grained, and of excellent flavor. Tree is a very strong and vigorous grower. Freestone.



Delicious Apple



Elberta Peach

HEATH CLING—Very large, flesh white, juicy and melting. Good keeper and shipper. One of the prime favorites among clingstones.

IRON MOUNTAIN—October. Large freestone; flesh white. A productive, reliable late peach of good quality. October.

MAYFLOWER—Early Wonder. Originated in North Carolina. An excellent variety. Fruit small to medium; round, entirely covered with red. Blooms late, very hardy; bears early, and, so far, ripens ahead of any other variety. May 15th to June 1st.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large, red, flesh white, juicy, excellent; one of the best. July.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, pale yellow, deep red cheek, white flesh, tender, rich, good.

SMOCK FREE—Large, yellow and red, bright yellow flesh. Valuable for market. Late September.

PEARS

Prices: Standard 2 and 3-year trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per dozen.

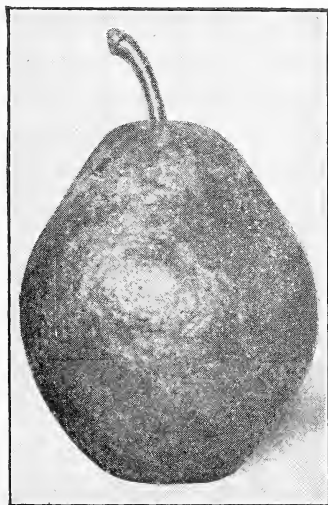
Dwarf Pears, 2 and 3-year trees, 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$8.00 per dozen.

We can only supply the following varieties in Dwarf Pears: Bartlett, Seckel, Duchess and Kieffer.

BARTLETT—Large, yellow, most popular. August.

GARBER—Large, pretty yellow with red cheek. Resembles Kieffer, but ripens last of August. A thrifty grower and valuable sort.

KOONCE—Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet; very good June.



Kieffer Pear

KIEFFER—Large to very large; skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, good quality. Begins to bear at three to four years old. One of the surest bearers.

LE CONTE—Very large, smooth; medium quality. Good market sort. Vigorous and productive. August.

SECKEL—Of delicious, sweet flavor; melting; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

CHERRIES

	Each.	Doz.
Prices of Cherry trees, 2 years, 4 to 6 ft....	\$1.25	\$13.75

SWEET CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN—Late, large, purplish black; tender, juicy, sweet. July.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large, heart-shaped; light yellow and red; juicy, sweet and rich. June.

LAMBERT—One of the largest sweet cherries and one of the best in quality; dark red, turning almost jet black when ripe; flesh firm, meaty, rich. Tree hardy, a strong grower and a young and heavy bearer.

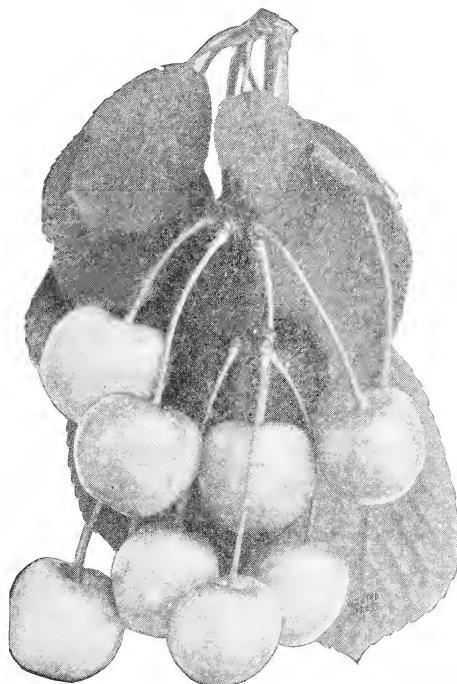
NAPOLEON—The best quality and the most profitable yellow sweet cherry; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. Last of June.

SOUR CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND—The best early variety; medium size, bright red; hangs well on trees when ripe.

ENGLISH MORELLE—Valuable late sort, and bears on very young trees; fruit medium to large, dark red; flesh firm, rich acid. Good for canning.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—Largest and strongest grower of all sour cherries. Ripens after Richmond. A leading market sort.



Governor Wood Cherries

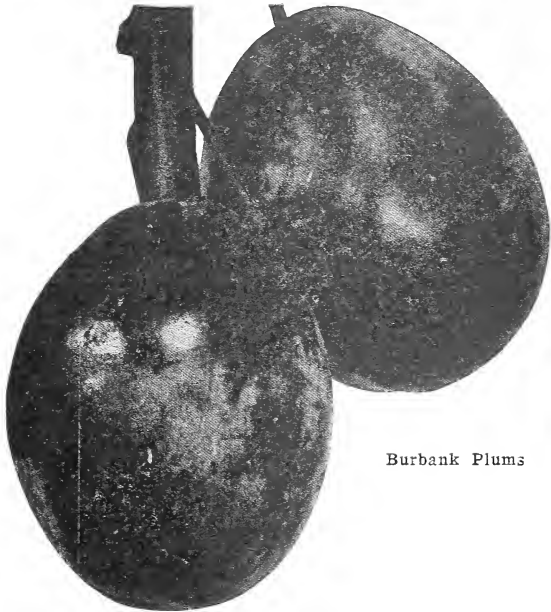
APRICOTS

Trees 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

MOORPARK—(Dunmore, Temple's, DeNancy, etc.) Fruit large; skin orange, brownish red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor. Very productive; an unusually hardy variety, having produced fine crops as far north as Idaho.

ALEXANDER—Large, yellow, with red cheek, sweet, juicy and good quality; freestone; very productive.

ROYAL—Large, yellow, with red cheek, sweet, juicy and good quality; freestone; very productive.



Burbank Plums

PLUMS

Price of Plum trees, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per dozen.

ABUNDANCE—(Botan). One of the oldest and best known Japanese varieties; hardy, productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

BURBANK—Best and most profitable among growers for market; ripens 10 to 14 days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower; unequalled in productiveness; bears young. Fruit large, excellent quality; cherry red with lilac bloom. August.

GERMAN PRUNE—Large oval, purplish-blue plum with bloom, firm and sweet, freestone. August.

WICKSON—Fruit remarkably handsome, very large, color deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; flesh firm and meaty, yellow, rich and aromatic; cling; pit small. Excellent shipper.

RED JUNE—Medium; red, covered with bluish bloom; good quality, small pit. Very productive. Last of June.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Small, oval; purple, with blue bloom; melting and juicy. A favorite old sort for preserving, etc. September.

SATSUMA—Large, purplish-red; flesh red; well flavored and firm. Fine for canning. August.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Large, green; yellow when ripe; tender, juicy and delicious. August.

WILD GOOSE PLUM—One of the old favorites. Very juicy red, melting. June.

QUINCES

Quince Trees, 3 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each.

CHAMPION—A prolific, very young and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape; quality equally fine, and a long keeper. Ripens late.

ORANGE OR APPLE—Fruit large, bright yellow; of excellent flavor, very heavy bearer, fine late sort.

MULBERRIES

Price, 5 to 6 feet; 75 cts. each.

BLACK ENGLISH—Fruit sweet; tree grows rapidly and bears young; productive; should be grown by every farmer who keeps swine or poultry, this variety being of special value for this purpose; continues in bearing four months of the year, which makes it an exceptionally valuable variety.

DOWNING EVERBEARING—Large, good quality; black; ripening almost all summer. Fine for chicken yards.

WALNUTS

BLACK WALNUT—Our native walnut; does well on any well-drained soil. Each.

3 to 4 feet\$.75
4 to 6 feet 1.00

JAPAN WALNUT—Bears nuts of medium size in clusters; very rich flavor.

2 to 3 feet\$.50

BUTTERNUT—A walnut producing oily, nutritious kernels for which it is much prized. Each.

6 to 8 feet 1.00
8 to 10 feet 1.50

ENGLISH WALNUT—This valuable tree requires well-drained soil. The trees we offer are all grown from large French nuts, and are thin-shelled; excellent quality.

Each. Doz.
2 to 3 feet.....\$1.00 \$11.00

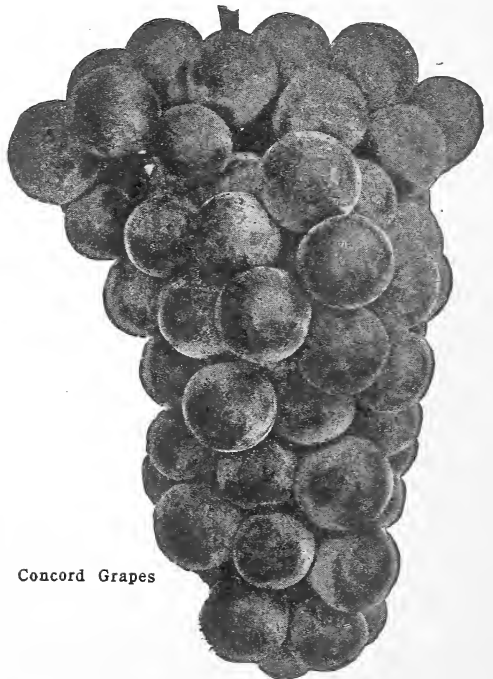
GRAFTED PECANS

Where soil and climatic conditions are proper, it has been practically demonstrated that Pecan-growing is a paying investment; but only grafted or budded trees of well-known and meritorious varieties should be planted, and these varieties should have the following qualifications: Large size, good flavor, thin shell, easy-cracking quality, and freedom from disease; furthermore, the purchaser should know that the trees are propagated from grafts or buds taken from good, bearing trees.

Pecans should be planted from 50 to 60 feet apart, according to soil, but this must be good; although the Pecan adapts itself to a great variety of soils—the rich alluvial soil of the river bottom and high land of the sandy pine levels. The Pecan grows well on sandy land having a clay sub-soil, but it will not flourish in deep sand. Never set a Pecan in pipe clay land, or that which is not well drained. If the land sours the tree will die or will be so badly injured that it will never give satisfactory results. If you expect to get good results from your Pecans the trees must receive the proper care and attention as to cultivation, fertilization and pruning. If you do not propose to follow these directions better leave Pecans alone.

The best time for transplanting Pecans is just as soon as the trees are thoroughly matured in the fall, and the transplanting can be safely done until March. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in Cotton, Peas, Potatoes, Melons or any hoed crop. Never plant small grain in the Pecan orchard. When the trees have reached the bearing stage it is advisable to plant a cover crop of Peas, Soy Beans, Vetch, or Clover, and turn these under at the proper time.

The Pecan is long lived. Budded and grafted trees, if



Concord Grapes

given the proper attention will begin to bear 5 years after being set out, but paying results cannot be expected of the trees before 8 years of age. A 10-year-old tree should produce from 15 to 20 pounds of nuts.

Price, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each.

FROTSCHER—Very large, nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound; shell very thin; meat sweet and of good quality. One of the best Pecans grown.

STUART—Nut large to very large; $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long; thin shell, very good quality, heavy bearer; excellent.

SUCCESS—Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel usually plump; quality rich; flavor very good.

SCHLEY—Medium to large; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened; shell thin; plump, rich flavor; good grower; one of the best.



Twelve-Year-Old Trees Loaded with Pecans.

GRAPES

No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard. Along almost any garden fence or walk there is room for vines enough to furnish luscious grapes from July to November.

Prices of Grapes (except otherwise noted): Well-rooted vines, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

By Mail—Add 10c to dozen rate, 50c to 100 rate.

BLACK GRAPES

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Very large bunches of small berries; much prized for their wild flavor, which is a sweet sub-acid when ripe. Also fine for wine. 50 cts. each.

CONCORD—Large bunch and berry; one of the best and most popular old sorts.

IVES—Large bunch and berry; blue, thick skin; flesh sweet and pulpy; vigorous grower and prolific bearer.

MOORE'S EARLY—Similar to Concord in size and shape, but much earlier.

RED GRAPES

CATAWBA—Berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at full maturity.

DELAWARE—Small, compact, juicy, sweet, spicy.

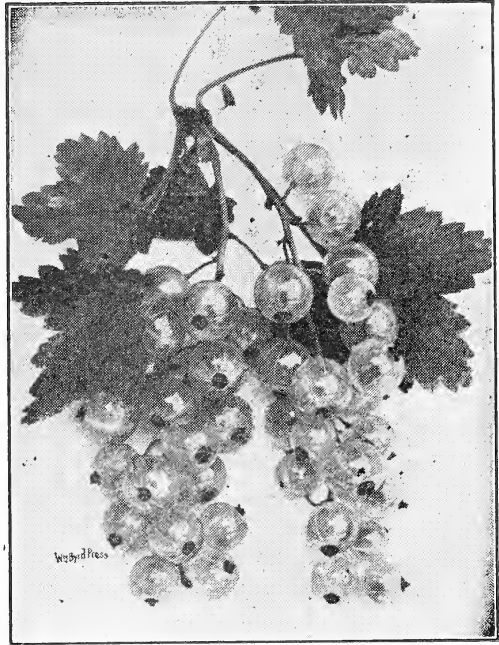
GOETHE—Bunch and berry large; light red, sweet and juicy, with aromatic flavor; ripens early August. One of the largest and best red grapes.

LINDLEY—(Rogers' No. 9). Berries medium to large; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic; ripens early.

LUTIE—Of southern origin, and well adapted to southern planting; large, brownish red, sweet and sugary. A vigorous grower and very productive; early.

WHITE GRAPES

NIAGARA—Bunch medium to large; berries large; skin thin with a whitish bloom; tender and sweet.



Fay's Prolific Currant.

MUSCADINE GRAPES

JAMES—Berries very large; blue-black in clumps of from 4 to 10; skin thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, quality very good. A showy variety. Strong vines 50 cents each.

SCUPPERNON—Berries large; seldom more than 8 or 10 to a cluster; color brown, skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. We have grown this grape successfully in our Nurseries and find it free from disease and insect depredations and a fairly good bearer. Strong vines, 50 cents each.

CURRENTS

Price, 35 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Less acid than Cherry; branches large, berries medium, bright and sparkling. One of the leading late varieties, and a remarkable cropper. Valuable for commercial purposes as well as for home use.

LONDON MARKET—Extremely vigorous with perfect foliage which it retains through the season; heavy bearer; one of the best for home or market garden.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large; yellowish white; very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table.

FIGS

With some protection in winter, this valuable fruit can be grown successfully in Virginia and adjoining States. They should be kept trimmed so as to admit plenty of light and air to the center of the trees. Figs bear early and the ripening period covers the season from June to October.



English Walnut

Price of Figs: 12 to 18 inch size, 60c each; \$6.00 per 12.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium, brown, sweet and excellent; very prolific. One of the hardiest sorts.

SUGAR or CELESTIAL—Medium; pale violet; sweet, excellent; prolific. Hardest of all Figs.



GOOSEBERRIES

Price, 35 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

DOWNING—Large, handsome, pale green and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.

HOUGHTON—Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading, shoots slender. enormously productive.

JOSSELYN—Large sized, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Been tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. Wonderful cropper, with bright, clean healthy foliage.

BLACKBERRIES

Prices: \$1.25 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

BLOWERS—"The Giant of all Blackberries." An upright mammoth grower, very hardy and enormously productive.

EARLY KING—Remarkably strong grower, producing stout, stocky canes. Produces large quantities of large sized berries, which are brilliant black; extra quality; sweet, rich, melting, without core. Very fine market sort.

ELDORADO—Berries medium to large; jet black, sweet, rich; desirable table sort; medium early.

SNYDER—Very productive, medium sweet, no hard core. Leading variety where hardiness is the consideration. Ripens early.

DEWBERRIES

Price, \$1.25 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

These are low trailing blackberries, with fruit of large size and best quality. Ripening one to two weeks earlier than the blackberries. Very easy culture. Profitable for home or market.

LUCRETIA—One of the low-growing trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout.

RASPBERRIES

Prices: \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Raspberries will succeed in any good soil suitable for garden vegetables, and amply repay high culture. The best fertilizer is ground bone. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Pinch tops out of young canes when 3 feet high, so they will branch and become stocky. Cut out all old wood which dies as soon as the fruit all ripens.

CUTHBERT—Queen of the market. This is the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit large red and of excellent quality, prolific bearer; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks. Fine shipper.

ST. REGIS—A genuine, practical, profitable, continuous-to-fall bearing red raspberry. Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green feathery foliage.

CUMBERLAND—A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky well branched canes that produce immense

crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about same as Gregg, keeps and ships as well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety. Mid-season.

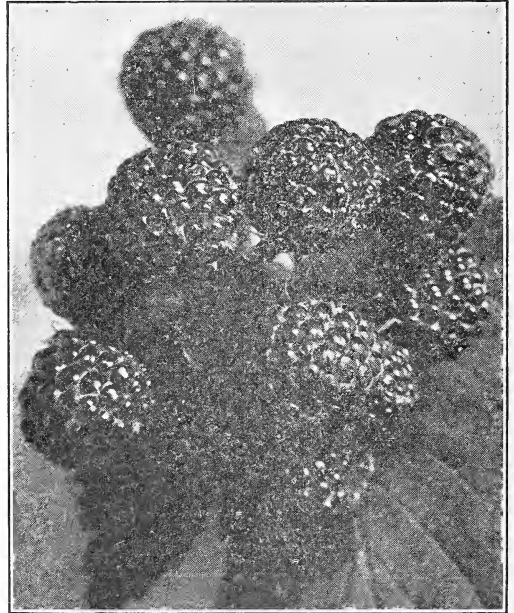
STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Prices of Strawberries—By mail, postpaid: \$1.25 per 100; \$11.00 per 1,000. By express, \$1.10 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

AROMA—Large, beautiful berry; as late as Gandy and much more productive; a splendid shipper, and where a fancy berry is wanted, this is one that fills the bill. It is large, even sized and very showy.

GANDY—Large, brilliant red, beautiful and attractive. It is one of the finest berries, but not a heavy producer. Perfect.

CORSICAN—Large bright red. Very sweet, even before fully ripe. An excellent table sort. We recommend this variety as one of the best garden varieties.



Eldorado Blackberries.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

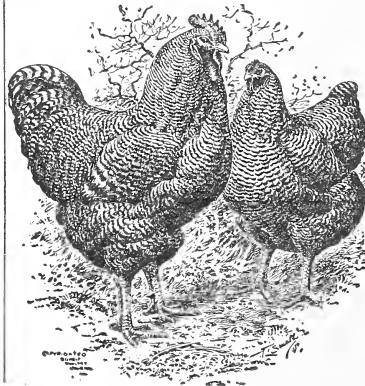
TWO YEAR ROOTS—By mail, 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25. By express, 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00; 1000 for \$12.00

PALMETTO—A very early sort, even, regular size, green and very tender. Fine garden and market sort.

RHUBARB

Price, 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LINNAEUS—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all Rhubarb.



Barred Plymouth Rocks

**THOMPSON'S
STRAIN**

Beautifully Barred
—Eggs, 15 for \$3.00
in season.

Cockerels, \$5.00 each.

Treatment on Arrival, Transplanting, Etc.

It is a well-known fact that many fine, healthy young trees are lost to the purchaser annually in their removal from the nursery through neglect and bad treatment afterwards. Although the nurseryman may be to blame sometimes, yet it is oftener the result of bad management in planting and after-treatment.

To prevent such losses, we give the following directions as the result of our experience with fruit trees, etc.:

The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground, hence, all unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. One day's exposure of their roots to the hot sun or drying wind would be sure death to some trees; particularly is this true of evergreens, as their sap is of a resinous nature, which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will restore to their natural condition.

SOIL.—The soil for all sorts of fruit trees must be dry naturally. They will not flourish in wet land. Deep tile drainage has not proven satisfactory with us, trees being more subject to disease, and are short-lived. Rich land is preferable, but our success on very poor land has been quite satisfactory. We like a gravelly or clay soil, but neither is indispensable.

LOCATION.—High, dry and airy location is best, as trees are less apt to winter-kill or blight, and are more apt to escape spring frost than on low land.

TIME TO PLANT.—Transplanting may be done at any time when the ground is in working order from the cessation of growth in fall until the buds have opened in the spring.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL.—Take them to the land you wish to plant, open a trench two feet wide and a foot or more deep, take one tree at a time and stand it in the trench, and then throw in fine, moist earth among them until the roots are covered a foot or more. When planting only take out a few at a time. If desired, they can remain in trenches in good condition until spring. Should they be dry or shriveled from exposure, immerse the whole tree in water for twenty-four hours, and if in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place (free from frost), and allow to thaw before heeling in or planting out.

PLANTING.—If possible, the land should be thoroughly plowed and in good condition. Trim ends of roots and all bruised places smoothly, and dip the roots in thick mud, so that every part will be coated. You are now ready to plant. Open a hole with a spade large enough to receive the roots in their natural position, and four or five inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Make the earth that came out of the hole as fine as possible, place the tree in the hole, putting the side that has most roots to the west to brace against storms in after years (as most of our windstorms come from that point); then cover the roots with the earth out of the hole; now pull the trees up four or five inches (which gives the roots a branching position), so that it will stand just as deep and no deeper than it stood in the nursery; hold the tree in this position and tread around the extremities of the hole, so as to confine the ends of the roots, and work in earth among the roots with the fingers; then fill the hole with the top soil and tread down firmly with the foot, and your tree is planted properly. Do not put any woods-earth or manure in the hole. The earth that came out of it is far better, as it settles down and gives the tree a good footing. Away with the old plan of digging holes three feet deep and as many wide and filling them with woods-earth or manure, this being the surest way to down them the first or second year after planting, or having them blow down in after years, as their base will never have as firm a footing as a natural one. Where the land is not very rich, manure, woods-earth, or anything of the kind will be found quite advantageous when applied to the surface around young trees. It is very disastrous to young orchards to seed them to grain or grass. But if it is necessary to plant land in these crops, the earth should be hoed up around the trees for four or five feet and heavily mulched with coarse manure, leaves, straw, or almost any other coarse material that will keep the surface moist and prevent weeds, etc., from growing around the trees.

Let Us Help Beautify Your Grounds

THE growing popular appreciation of things beautiful is, today, nowhere more strikingly evidenced than in the tendency toward home decoration, both indoor and outdoor. To attain ideal results it is highly important that your grounds be carefully studied and planned by those who have made a study of landscape design.

The firm of J. B. WATKINS & BRO. respectfully offers the services of their LANDSCAPE DESIGNERS to those interested in the development of their grounds. They are graduates of one of the best schools of Landscape Architecture in this country, and also thoroughly familiar with trees and plants most suitable for landscape work in this section.

This work includes the making of surveys, plans of grounds and gardens, large or small; public grounds and land sub-divisions. Special attention is paid to planting plans showing the proper grouping of plants.

Write us for more detailed information.